

## Mubarak: Libya will pay dearly

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak said Tuesday Libya will pay dearly for its expulsion of Egyptian and other workers and warned against any Libyan military action against neighbouring Tunisia. "We are very cool," Mr. Mubarak said in reply to reporters' questions about the expulsion of Egyptian, Tunisian and other Arab and African workers that began early last month. In an obvious reference to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, however, Mr. Mubarak said: "At some time, those who committed this mistake will have to pay a very high price." He did not elaborate, but in earlier comments on the expulsions Mr. Mubarak made clear Cairo's will to protect its workers' rights by "legal means" and in a "civilised manner." He has ruled out military action against Egypt's western neighbour.

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## King pledges support for Tunisia

AMMAN (J.T.) His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday pledged total support for Tunisia and offered to place all the capabilities of Jordan at the disposal of Tunisia and its people, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. The King's expression of solidarity with Tunisia came in a telephone call he made to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. Petra said. The King praised President Bourguiba's leadership and Tunisia's role in support of Arab causes. Petra said. The agency added that the King wished President Bourguiba good health and the Tunisian people stability and prosperity. The King's pledge of support to Tunisia came in the wake of a Tunisian-Libyan dispute over the expulsion of thousands of Tunisian workers from Libya. Tunis also said Libya threatened to use military force against Tunisian criticism of the move and massed troops along its border with Tunisia.

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## Cypriot leader says U.S. is building bases in north

ATHENS (AP) — Cypriot Communist leader Ezekias Papaioannou charged on Tuesday that the United States was building an \$800-million airport in Turkish-held northern Cyprus and is also constructing naval bases and missile-launching sites there. Mr. Papaioannou also said the United States is anxious to recognise the self-proclaimed Turkish Cypriot republic so as "to legalise and make permanent its bases there." Mr. Papaioannou told a press conference: "There is information that a naval base is under construction at Karakoumi and along the shore of Kyrenia, along with missile launching bases in the mountains of Pentadaktylos and on the Karpasia Peninsula."

## Assad receives Saudi messages

DAMASCUS (AP) — Sheikh Abdul Aziz Tuwejari, an envoy of Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad Tuesday and handed him a letter from the Saudi monarch, the official Syrian Arab News Agency reported. Contents of the letter carried by Sheikh Tuwejari, deputy commander-in-chief of the Saudi National Guard, were not disclosed. But the agency said it "deals with the situation in the area."

## Discovery lands after mission

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (R) — The U.S. space shuttle Discovery landed smoothly just before dawn on a dry desert lakebed on Tuesday, ending a mission that included daring space-walk repairs of a disabled satellite and put three communications satellites into orbit.

## 180 kg of uranium 'missing' in U.S.

NASHVILLE (AP) — Nearly 180 kilograms of uranium are unaccounted for at two federal plants, but U.S. Department of Energy officials say they doubt the radioactive material had been stolen. Inventory checks between October 1983 and March 1984 uncovered a 32-kg deficit at the Oak Ridge gaseous diffusion plant and a 147-kg shortfall at a plant, Kentucky, according to the Energy Department's "semiannual report on strategic special nuclear material inventory differences."

## 18 British tourists hurt in Athens blast

ATHENS (R) — About 18 British tourists, some of them deaf and dumb, were injured Tuesday when a man threw two hand grenades at their hotel in the seaside resort of Glyfada, near Athens, police said. Eyewitnesses said the grenades shattered the dining room windows of the Glyfada hotel but there was no other serious damage. Police said a man was seen running away from the hotel after the explosion but no other details were available.

## Israeli storm Hebron after soldier killed in resistance attack

Combined agency despatches

ISRAELI TROOPS stormed the occupied West Bank town of Hebron and opened fire on the town's residents, wounding two Palestinian women, after an Israeli soldier was killed and another was seriously wounded in a resistance attack.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) later claimed responsibility for the attack, the fourth launched by Palestinian "commandos" in 10 days, Israeli Radio said. The two soldiers were stabbed when they were guarding a small house which seven right-wing parliament members occupied illegally last month to back demands for government approval of additional Jewish settlement in Hebron, where about 30 Jewish settlers now live among 50,000 Palestinians. The attack took place in Hebron's ancient Casbah market. Tension in the Casbah, a maze of narrow stone alleyways, has been high since the parliamentarians occupied the house. Two Palestinian residents were injured by gunfire when Israeli soldiers stormed the city after Tuesday's stabbings, Israeli Radio

reported. Israeli authorities clamped a curfew on the sprawling city and troops spread out through the winding alleys of the marketplace searching for suspects. After the storming, the army set up roadblocks on the main road from Jerusalem to Hebron, searching cars with West Bank licence plates and questioning their passengers and causing a huge traffic jam at the entrance to Hebron. The normally bustling city looked like a ghost town, with only Israeli soldiers and policemen in sight. A megaphone attached to a touring military command car issued taped Arabic orders to residents to stay indoors. Many of the stall owners in the market left their fruit and vegetable crates unattended as they rushed home to comply with the curfew. About 50 Palestinians who

were forced from Hebron's centre gathered in the city hall. Most of them refused to talk with reporters. Both Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Moshe Levy and West Bank "coordinator" Shmuel Goren visited the scene of the stabbings. In an act of defiance after the stabbings, a group of settlers tore down a brick-up passageway connecting the Palestinian market with the city's old quarter. Israeli army radio quoted the military spokesman of the PLO as saying the attack was carried out by the "general command of the Palestinian revolutionary forces." The spokesman said the attack was carried by a commando unit named for the fallen Jaber Tayar, the radio said.

It was the fourth attack against Israelis in and around the occupied West Bank in the last 10 days, despite a tough new government policy aimed at stemming a recent surge in resistance. The attack followed the detention of another 20 Palestinians by the occupation authorities Monday night. They were jailed without trial under the occupation authorities' new tough measures. The West Bank's Israeli military commander, Maj.-Gen.

## Nsour outlines aims of 5-year plan

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour said Tuesday that the new (1986-90) five-year Development Plan envisages close cooperation between the private and public sectors on the national level. He said the plan also entails achieving maximum cooperation between Jordan and Arab countries in economic, social, security and political fields.

The minister was speaking at a meeting here to discuss aspects of the coming Five-Year Plan for Amman Governorate and preparation for its implementation. Dr. Nsour made a general review of the objectives of the plan, pointing to the projected expansion in production that it entails and the economic progress it aims to achieve. The new plan will create new jobs and more income for Jordanians in all regions and will open the door wide for the participation of the private sector in many of its aspects, the minister said. The plan is designed to achieve social justice in the broader sense of the word by providing equal opportunities in education, employment and social benefits, the minister added. For the plan to succeed, he said, committees involved in its preparation and ministries and departments involved in its implementation should present accurate information and data and submit proposals in time.

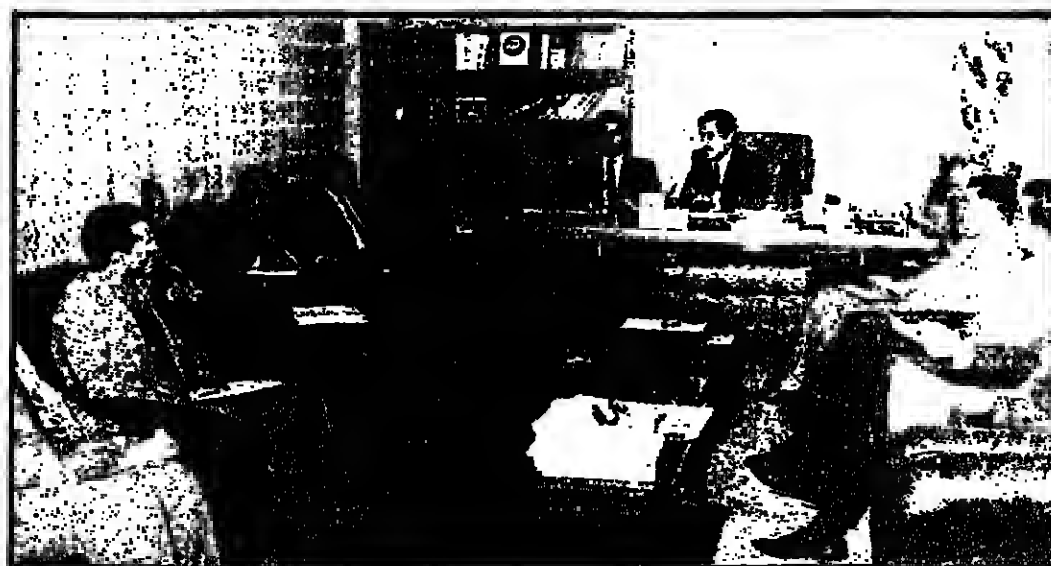
He said once projects have been launched committees should follow up their implementation and should see to it that ample funds are available to achieve that end. At the meeting, which was attended by Amman Governor Ali Al-Bashir and district governors in Amman Governorate, the minister spoke about the practical steps that have been taken so far towards the implementation of the Five-Year Plan, and the plans submitted by the different ministries in this respect.

He said that a general committee has been putting final touches to the plan, now that a general survey of all towns, villages and population settlements in the Kingdom has been finalised. Following Dr. Nsour's speech, the director of the Planning Department, Dr. Ahmad Abu Sheikha, presented a general outline of the projects that would be implemented in Amman Governorate. He also gave details of the area, population and natural potentials that would be exploited in the fields of agriculture, mining, industry, education and tourism.

According to Dr. Abu Sheikha, the survey reveals that Amman Governorate represents 20 per cent of the total area of the Kingdom and that its population will reach 1,849,000 by the year 1990. Repeatedly interrupted by barracking from the opposition SPD and Greens Party, Dr. Kohl replied that Mr. Zimmermann bore no political responsibility for the defection of Hans Joachim Tiedge and would stay in his post. "I tell you I have no intention of dismissing this minister," he added.

Dr. Kohl said that if he were to react to the defection by ousting a minister it would effectively play into the hands of the East German spy service to which Mr. Tiedge had crossed over. "It would mean that intelligence services of other countries are given the power to decide on the time a government minister here can stay in office," he added.

Dr. Kohl's coalition allies, the Free Democrats (FDP), joined the chancellor in supporting Mr. Zimmermann, meaning that the SPD resolution faced almost certain defeat in a vote at the end of the emergency debate. Mr. Vogel said there were many reasons to doubt Mr. Zimmermann's assertion that he had never been warned of the alarm and debt problems which would



Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour talks about Jordan's 1986-1990 Five-Year Development Plan during a meeting he held with Amman Governorate officials and Governor Ali Al-Bashir (to Dr. Nsour's right)

## Arafat accuses U.S. of breaking promise to meet joint delegation

TUNIS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat accuses the United States of backtracking on promises to see a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and continues to defend use of military struggle against Israel in the occupied Arab territories. The PLO chairman told Reuters in an interview that President Reagan had promised the United States would see such a delegation as a step in latest Middle East peace moves. "I am sorry to say that the American administration is retreating completely, although they gave this promise to the Jordanian government and President Reagan gave this promise to King Hussein," Mr. Arafat said. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy last month completed a Middle East tour without seeing such a delegation.

Any such meeting would have marked a significant shift in U.S. policy, which is not to have dealings with the PLO as long as it refuses to recognise Israel. Asked whether a recent upsurge of PLO military operations in Israeli-occupied territories signified a new PLO emphasis on military action, Mr. Arafat said: "You see our people are facing occupation, oppression... so they have the right to use all methods to face this oppression."

The PLO leader, who was speaking in the house of a PLO official in a seaside suburb of Tunis, added that this was the Palestinians' right according to international law and according to the United Nations Charter. Israel said its navy intercepted a boat at the weekend carrying Palestinian commandos preparing an

attack on Israel. Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres accused Mr. Arafat a week ago of personally commanding PLO attacks on Israel.

Mr. Arafat stressed the importance of an international Middle East peace conference under U.N. auspices. But he said the PLO would not accept any preconditions for an earlier dialogue with Washington. Asked whether the PLO was prepared to accept U.N. Resolution 242, a key document because it implies recognition of Israel, Mr. Arafat said: "First of all it is a matter of principle, we can't accept preconditions. We said that everything has to be discussed around the table, but not with preconditions."

## Iraq vows to continue raids on Kharg

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq vowed Tuesday to keep dropping bombs on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal until shipping becomes impossible and the Iranian economy is choked as member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) accused Tehran of failing to respond to efforts to end its war with Iraq. "Iraq will mobilise its entire air force to destroy Iran's economic interests," the Iraqi armed forces chief of staff, Major General Abdul Jawad Zanoun, told the Baghdad newspaper Al-Jumhuriyyeh. "We will keep dropping bombs on Kharg until oil shipping becomes impossible. No repairs will be allowed" in the island's jeties.

A summary of Gen. Zanoun's statement was distributed here by the Gulf News Agency. He was alluding to four air raids on Kharg, Iran's key oil shipping terminal in the northeastern sector of the Gulf. The first attack occurred Aug. 15, when the Iraqis said they torpeded oil installations on Kharg into a "smouldering wreckage."

But the Iraqis continued to ship crude oil from Kharg at slightly less than normal capacity, according to Gulf-based maritime shipping companies. The Iraqi bombers returned to Kharg Aug. 25 and Aug. 30 and dropped a total of twenty 500-kilogramme bombs on the island, with the stated aim of impeding efforts under way by the Iraqis to repair the jeties and surface pipelines. The Iraqis struck Kharg again on Monday, and vowed to keep the bomb pressure on the terminal until the Tehran government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini accepts a negotiated end to the five-year-old Gulf war.

Gen. Zanoun told Al-Jumhuriyyeh that the four raids have precipitated an 80 per cent drop in Iran's exports of crude oil. In Tehran, a senior Iranian official was quoted by the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) that Iran was continuing to export oil from Kharg and that Iraqi claims of its destruction were "nothing but propaganda."

## Suicide attack kills unknown number of SLA militiamen

BEIRUT (Agencies) — An unknown number of Israeli-backed "South Lebanese Army" (SLA) militiamen were killed or wounded in a suicide car bomb attack on Tuesday near Israel's self-styled "security zone" in South Lebanon, reports reaching here from Sidon said. The reports said the car exploded at an SLA post near the village of Kfar Houme, close to the SLA-held town of Jezzina north of the Israeli-occupied zone. In Beirut, a pro-Syrian Lebanese party claimed responsibility for the attack.

Within an hour after the bombing, Israeli troops and SLA men shelled five villages near the South Lebanese market town of Nabatieh. Beirut Radio and the "Voice of the Nation" radio, said many SLA militiamen were killed or wounded in the car bombing. But neither radio gave a specific toll.

The Lebanese Arab Socialist Baath Party claimed responsibility for the bombing. A statement issued by the party's Beirut office identified the bomber as Issam Ahmad Hussein Khodr, 22, of Keilat in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The statement said 62 SLA militiamen were "killed or wounded" and seven other Israeli intelligence servicemen were injured in the attack. The casualties were evacuated by Israeli helicopters, according to the statement.

It said eight SLA half-track and military vehicles supplied by Israel also were destroyed by the explosion of the car that was packed with 300 kilograms of TNT and hexogene high explosives. The suicide bombing was at least the eighth on Israeli troops or the SLA since Israel withdrew the bulk of its troops from Lebanon in June, leaving behind hundreds of soldiers to support SLA fighters.

The Baath Party later distributed a videotaped farewell statement Khodr recorded before his suicide mission. Dressed in a camouflaged fatigues and flashing the V-for-victory sign, the mustachioed Khodr declared in Arabic that "great sacrifices are required... to stop the oppressive measures of the Zionist enemy and his surrogates."

"We want to prove to the whole world that we are a nation determined to liberate our land," he said. (Continued on page 3)

## Thatcher names Archer as Conservative deputy chairman in continuing reshuffle

LONDON (AP) — Best-selling thriller writer Jeffrey Archer was named deputy chairman of the ruling Conservative Party on Tuesday as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher continued a government reshuffle aimed at reviving her sagging popularity. But the cabinet reassignment she announced Monday were widely condemned by opposition leaders, and the Trades Union Congress, holding its annual convention in Blackpool, voted to continue its efforts to frustrate the union-curbing laws enacted by the Thatcher government.

Mr. Archer, a Conservative member of parliament from 1969 to 1974, quit politics after a series of disastrous investments left him penniless. He turned to writing and earned a new fortune with a series of best-sellers including "Kane and Abel," "The Prodigal Daughter" and "First Among Equals." In rebuilding his wealth without government help Mr. Archer symbolises the entrepreneurial spirit Mrs. Thatcher deeply admires.

His appointment was announced by Norman Tebbit, who himself was named head of the party by Mrs. Thatcher on Monday. Mr. Tebbit also announced that he would be going back to the hospital for "a small bit of repair work" on injuries suffered when he was buried in the rubble of last October's IRA bombing of the Grand Hotel in Brighton during a Tory convention. The surgery will take place early next year, he said.

An acid-tongued Conservative hard-liner, Mr. Tebbit had been trade and industry secretary and was once attacked by then-opposition Labour Party leader Michael Foot as a "semi-house-trained polecat." "I believe this is probably the last major reshuffle before the next election, but the election may be nearly three years away," she

said Monday night in a television interview. Earlier Monday, she announced extensive changes at the Department of Employment, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Northern Ireland Office, the Department of the Environment, the Home Office and elsewhere and the appointment of Mr. Tebbit as new chairman for the Conservative Party. Mr. Tebbit, a hardline right-winger in the Conservative Party responsible for laws that have curbed Britain's powerful trade union movement, is often tipped as a possible successor to Mrs. Thatcher.

Mrs. Thatcher became prime minister in 1979 and won a second term when the Conservatives, riding high in popularity after Britain's 1982 Falklands war victory, secured a landslide win in 1983. The next general election must be held by June 1988. (Continued on page 5)

## Kohl rejects calls for minister's dismissal

BONN (R) — West Germany's opposition called for the dismissal of the interior minister in a stormy parliamentary debate on the country's spy scandal on Tuesday but Chancellor Helmut Kohl bluntly rejected their demands. Presenting a resolution for the removal of Friedrich Zimmermann, the Social Democrats (SPD) challenged the minister's assertion that he was unaware of the background to the central element of the affair, the defection of a top spy-hunter.

"It would be an impertinence towards the German public and towards this parliament to leave Mr. Zimmermann in office," SPD leader Hans-Jochen Vogel declared.

"Therefore Mr. Chancellor, pull yourself together... show at last some spiritual and moral leadership — dismiss Mr. Zimmermann from his office," he added. Repeatedly interrupted by barracking from the opposition SPD and Greens Party, Dr. Kohl replied that Mr. Zimmermann bore no political responsibility for the defection of Hans Joachim Tiedge and would stay in his post. "I tell you I have no intention of dismissing this minister," he added.

Dr. Kohl said that if he were to react to the defection by ousting a minister it would effectively play into the hands of the East German spy service to which Mr. Tiedge had crossed over. "It would mean that intelligence services of other countries are given the power to decide on the time a government minister here can stay in office," he added.

## Gorbachev: U.S. should show 'good will' at summit

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev told a group of visiting U.S. senators Tuesday that the Soviet Union wants to avoid confrontations with the United States and is hoping for a positive outcome to the upcoming November summit meeting. TASS said.

The Soviet news agency said the senators, in a meeting with the top Soviet leader, had "repeated known positions" of the U.S. government, which it said Washington uses to justify the arms race. TASS said Mr. Gorbachev told the senators, "it is not necessary to arrange a test of forces and to bring tensions to dangerous confrontation."

It quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying the outcome of this November

summit with Mr. Reagan could be positive if the United States approaches it with "good will." U.S. Senate minority leader Robert C. Byrd and seven other senators brought a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The senators, who arrived in Moscow on Saturday, were met by Mr. Gorbachev in a sparsely-furnished Kremlin office. TASS news agency said the senators, had backed the Reagan administration's policies on arms and space weapons.

And, in what appeared to be a rebuke to them, TASS said the Soviet communist party leader called for a more responsible attitude

## S. Africans mark first anniversary of protests

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Anti-apartheid protesters stoned cars and blocked streets in segregated townships near Cape Town on Tuesday to mark the first anniversary of South Africa's bloodiest year of unrest.

There was no accurate word on casualties. Thousands of black high school students, meanwhile, urged on by colleagues demanding a student strike, walked out of classes in Soweto, near Johannesburg, Tuesday, witnesses said. The violence that has killed more than 650 people started a year ago Tuesday.

In the second day of a black miners' strike against selected coal and gold mines, both sides claimed they were winning.

Soweto residents said some of

the students roamed school to school forcing others to quit their classes in a show of solidarity. The initial walkout in the Meadowlands district spread rapidly across the black township to involve most all schools by early afternoon, the residents reported.

Soweto residents reported a heavy police and army presence in the township, but security forces did not move against the mobs of students. Because of the anniversary, attendance was already low, the residents said.

South of Johannesburg, soldiers and policemen erected roadblocks at entrances to eight black regions

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# Egypt calls reservists in routine annual move

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's prime minister described the situation in neighbouring Libya as potentially explosive as the armed forces called some reservists to active service in what Defence Ministry sources said Tuesday was a routine move.

"This is a routine annual partial call of reservists at this time of the year and has nothing to do with the situation on the western desert border with Libya," the sources said.

Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali again attacked Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi for his decision to expel foreign migrant workers, including up to 100,000 Egyptians.

He added that "the situation in Libya is very unsettled and I think the army and people are under great pressure from their government. This will perhaps lead to an explosion."

He was commenting Monday night on a report by the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram of a mutiny in the Libyan army which it said was foiled by Col. Gaddafi.

Libyan sources have dismissed the report as "nonsense."

Al-Ahram in an editorial Tuesday described Col. Gaddafi as a "narrow-minded tyrant" in comment on his speech last Sunday in which he advocated revolution and force to achieve Arab unity.

The English-language Egyptian Gazette said "Gaddafi's threat certainly serves as a reminder of the need to be vigilant against (his) intrigues."

"As far as Egypt is concerned, such vigilance will undoubtedly continue," it said.

Meanwhile Algerian President Chadli Benjedid met President Habib Bourguiba Monday on the crisis between Tunisia and Libya and promised that Algeria would "always be at Tunisia's side."

The visit came amid signs of a slowdown in the expulsions of Tunisian emigrant workers from Libya, the cause of the dispute. Tunisia has accused Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi of massing troops on the border and threatening to use force.

Diplomatic sources said Mr.

Benjedid's visit was seen as a gesture of solidarity with Tunisia. Algeria and Tunisia signed a treaty of fraternity in 1983.

The Tunisian News Agency TAP said Mr. Benjedid before departing for home assured Mr. Bourguiba that "Algeria will always be at Tunisia's side in all circumstances."

More than 28,000 Tunisians have been forced to leave Libya, out of a total of 92,000 who were in the country, Tunisia retaliated by expelling 283 Libyans accused of spying.

TAP said only 177 Tunisians were expelled in the last 24 hours, well down from daily figures of between 1,000 and 2,500 at the height of the exodus last month.

To the first move to try to solve the dispute, diplomatic sources said Tunisia has agreed to send a committee of experts to Tripoli to discuss the forced exodus of workers.

But so far there has been no word from Libya whether it is prepared to set up a similar committee for the talks, which were proposed by Kuwait in a mediation attempt a week ago, the sources said.

In Algiers, military leaders from Tunisia held talks with Algerian generals Monday.

The official Algerian News Agency APS said Maj.-Gen. Mostefa Benboucif, the Algerian army chief of staff, and a Tunisian delegation led by Brig.-Gen. Youssef Barakat met at the Defence Ministry to discuss questions of mutual interest.

The ailing 82-year-old Bourguiba received Mr. Benjedid while vacationing in his birthplace in southern Tunisia. The Algerian leader was accompanied by a large delegation including his Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi and Interior Minister Mohamed Haj Yala.

ammunition, TNT explosives, fuses and remote-control detonators hidden in crates of dates carried by motorcycles. The weapons were exhibited in court.

Abdellah and Belkacem Hakimi had told the court they planned a "Jihad", or holy war, to overthrow the monarchy and set up an Islamic regime.

They admitted to being trained in military camps in Algeria run by the Polisario guerrilla movement fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara.

According to the prosecution, they were given arms and cash by the Algerian military and planned terrorist outrages in major Moroccan cities like Casablanca, Tangier and Agadir.

The three also admitted having smuggled in from Algeria sub-machine guns, automatic pistols,

Tunisian and Algerian officials, who would not allow their names to be used, said the hurriedly arranged "visit of friendship" emphasised Algeria's "active solidarity" with Tunisia in confronting recent threats and acts of hostility by Col. Gaddafi.

Algerian sources said he assured Mr. Bourguiba that Algeria would not tolerate violations of Tunisia's sovereignty and independence.

Tunisia and Algeria are linked by a 1983 "treaty of brotherhood and co-operation" which calls for peaceful settlement of all regional conflicts, but does not automatically include military assistance against outside attack.

Col. Gaddafi threatened to "use force if necessary" to silence Tunisian critics of the expulsions. In a speech Sunday marking the 16th anniversary of the army coup which brought him to power, Col. Gaddafi again publicly threatened to "impose Arab unity and revolution by force throughout the Arab nation."

Tunisia has protested to Libya against Libyan troop concentrations on its border and three successive violations of its airspace by Libyan MiG fighter-bombers in the past week, Tunisian officials said.

The state-run Algerian media emerged from their habitual discretion to criticise the Libyan pressure on Tunisia as a "new cause of tension" in North Africa. In Algiers, an explosion damaged the offices of the Libyan Airline Sunday night. There were no injuries, and the Algerian authorities attributed the blast to "an escape of gas."

Algeria has a 170,000-man Soviet-equipped army, one of the largest in Africa, Col. Gaddafi's 75,000-man army has acquired an estimated \$10 billion worth of arms from the Soviet Union in the past decade, including an estimated 3,000 heavy tanks. Wedged between its two powerful neighbours, Tunisia, the smallest nation in North Africa, has armed forces totalling 35,000 men equipped mostly by the United States and France.

## 14 Moroccans sentenced to death for coup plot

RABAT (R) — Fourteen Moroccans were sentenced to death by a Casablanca criminal court during the night after being convicted of plotting to overthrow the monarchy and set up an Islamic regime, the Moroccan News Agency MAP reported Tuesday.

Five of the condemned men were present in court and nine were tried in their absence, including Abdelkrim Mouti, leader of the "Islamic Youth" Movement accused of planning an urban terrorism campaign with arms and explosives smuggled into the country from neighbouring Algeria.

The remainder of the 26 accused, who have been on trial for two weeks, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from five years to life, including nine people sentenced to 20 years.

The prosecutor had demanded death penalties for all 26.

Three of the principal accused present, Mustapha Oukil, Abdelhakim Hakimi and Belkacem Hakimi, had told the court they planned a "Jihad", or holy war, to overthrow the monarchy and set up an Islamic regime.

They admitted to being trained in military camps in Algeria run by the Polisario guerrilla movement fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara.

According to the prosecution, they were given arms and cash by the Algerian military and planned terrorist outrages in major Moroccan cities like Casablanca, Tangier and Agadir.

The three also admitted having smuggled in from Algeria sub-machine guns, automatic pistols,

ammunition, TNT explosives, fuses and remote-control detonators hidden in crates of dates carried by motorcycles. The weapons were exhibited in court.

Abdellah and Belkacem Hakimi were arrested on July 10 after crossing the Algerian border with the smuggled arms. The other accused were arrested later in the month.

The absent leader of the conspiracy, Abdelkrim Mouti, who lives in exile, was already sentenced to death in his absence last year at a trial of 71 Islamic fundamentalists charged with plotting the overthrow of the monarchy to set up an Iranian-style Islamic regime.

At last year's trial, 13 were condemned to death and over 30 jailed for life.



VICTIM OF ATTACK: Hussein Haybi, 50, a Palestinian commando leader, lies in hospital after he was wounded in an assassination attempt on Monday in the 'Aln Al-Haweh refugee camp near Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut (AP wirephoto)

## Genscher: Summit may help Mideast peace efforts

CAIRO (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, ending a Middle East tour, has suggested that a superpower summit set for November might help obtain a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

He linked a solution of that dispute, which has eluded decades of global diplomacy, with the Nov. 19-20 summit in Geneva of President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev when he spoke to reporters at the end of a tour that included Syria as well as Egypt.

Mr. Genscher, who also visited Kuwait, told reporters in Cairo that "we would wish that possibilities of negotiation be used to find a peaceful solution" in the Middle East.

"We believe that sincere steps should be taken in that direction before President Reagan and Secretary Gorbachev's meeting that would constitute a contribution to stability and world peace."

He urged Arabs to settle their own differences and said: "It is difficult to maintain peace in your area, and conversely it is difficult to preserve peace here if peace is endangered in Europe."

Mr. Genscher cut short his visit to Cairo to attend Tuesday's emergency cabinet session in Bonn to discuss a spy scandal that has rocked his country in recent weeks.

Mr. Genscher said talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak centred on bilateral relations and cooperation on political, economic and cultural levels as well as the Iran-Iraq war and the Middle East situation in general.

Mr. Genscher and Egyptian Planning Minister Kamal Ganzouri signed an agreement providing for a soft loan, of 235 million deutschmarks to Egypt.

It will carry an interest rate of 0.75 per cent payable over 50 years with a grace period of 10 years.

## Sudanese prime minister secretly visited Kenya

CAIRO (R) — Sudanese Prime Minister Ali Gazouli Dafaal Allah secretly visited Nairobi last month to seek Kenyan help in his efforts to negotiate peace with rebels in southern Sudan, the Sudanese daily Al-Ayam has reported.

It said Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi contacted Sudanese rebel leader Col. John Garang after his talks with Mr. Dafaal Allah.

The paper also reported that Col. Garang's Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA) was preparing to hold a meeting in Ethiopia this week to formulate a stand on the Khartoum government's calls for dialogue.

It would be Brig. Mohammad's first visit to Cairo.

He spoke on condition that he be identified only as Aryeh.

Airline is one of the most recent employers in the market, he told the Associated Press in an interview.

After the June 14 hijacking of a TWA plane that resulted in American hostages being held for 17 days, a well-known Western airline put out word that it was seeking 20 security guards for its worldwide flights, Aryeh said.

Aryeh would not give the name of the airline for publication but said he got the information through a U.S. contact and circulated it among some of his friends.

There are other mercenaries — French, English, but what makes Israeli special is a reputation for loyalty. They are trained to be loyal in the army and loyalty in this business is a hard trait to buy," said Aryeh, who is lean, and brash and wore dark sunglasses through most of the interview.

"The Israelis' skills are so highly valued overseas that knowledge of foreign languages is not usually required," he added.

For example, Aryeh said, he recently returned from a two-day job in London. "Some rich guy called up and said he needed two guards for a short time they didn't need to speak English, just he

needed to speak English, just he

## Muasher leaves for Tunis economic talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the Arab League Economic and Social Council meeting due to open in Tunis on Thursday.

The Jordanian government delegated Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Al-Muasher to lead a Jordanian delegation to the meeting which will discuss adverse effects on Arab economies due to the enlargement of the European Community (EC) and difficulties which Arab countries encounter in marketing their produce in EC markets.

Dr. Muasher will leave for Tunis Wednesday to take part in the three-day meeting, and will later chair a meeting of the joint Jordanian-Tunisian Committee due to convene on Sept. 8.

Ministry of Industry and Trade sources said that the committee will be discussing, among other things, lists of exchanged goods between the two countries and removal of restrictions imposed on imported goods from either country.

Also to be discussed is a tourist draft project and facilities for organizing trade fairs for national products in either country, the sources said.

After the Tunis visit, Dr. Muasher will go to Rabat to chair the joint Jordanian-Moroccan Committee meeting on Sept. 10.

This committee will make a general review of trade and economic cooperation between Jordan and Morocco.

## Violence in Lebanon kills 335 in August

BEIRUT (R) — At least 335 people died violently in Lebanon last month, when the country was rocked by severe factional fighting and a series of car bomb explosions, security, hospital and militia sources said.

About 60 of the total were victims of non-political violence. The comparative overall July total was 258, but the August figure was still well down on the 800 killed in May when fighting engulfed Beirut's Palestinian refugee camps.

Four car bomb blasts in Christian and Muslim sectors of Beirut last month killed at least 64 people, while a fifth car bombing killed 50 people in the northern port of Tripoli.

At least 131 people died in ferocious factional artillery battles which engulfed Beirut and mountain areas up to 50 kilometres from the capital.

In Tripoli, fighting between Sunni Muslim fundamentalists and militiamen of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party killed at least five people, including a Lebanese army soldier.

In South Lebanon, more than 12 civilians were shot dead by Israeli troops or fighters of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia in Israel's self-declared security zone.

Commandos killed two Israeli soldiers in the zone.

## Israel exporting mercenaries to the world

By Ruth Sinai Associated Press

TEL AVIV — You won't find them listed in the yellow pages, and they don't hand out calling cards. But their business spans four continents, from the palaces of Third World dictators to the limousines of European industrialists.

They are men in their 20s and 30s with experience in elite Israeli combat units who sell their expertise as bodyguards and weapons instructors abroad.

Many of the Israeli mercenaries and their contacts refuse to openly discuss their business for fear of exposing their identities and compromising their clients. But from private talks and various media reports the following picture emerges:

At least 100 Israelis are employed as private guards and personal bodyguards overseas. Job offers are advertised by word-of-mouth among veterans of elite army units and the deals are finalised with a handshake.

Recruitment is sometimes carried out through former Israeli security agents who live abroad or through wealthy ex-patriate Israelis, said a reserve army captain.

He is deputy manager of an established Tel Aviv security firm.

there," he said, declining to give further details.

A journalist who has studied mercenaries, Aryeh Egozi of the mass circulation Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper, wrote that a loose Israeli mercenary network extends all the way to the Philippines, where Israelis form part of the small private army that guards President Ferdinand Marcos.

Egozi also said in an interview that Israelis guard wealthy landowners in the Philippines, businessmen in Mexico and industrialists who fear kidnappings in Germany and Italy.

Another Israeli, who described himself as a "security expert" but declined to be identified by name, said Israelis guard the gaming tables at the Sun City Casino in the South African black homeland of Bophuthatswana.

Israelis also guard the leaders of another black homeland, Ciskei, where several Israeli businessmen have invested in local industries, said the security specialist, whose Tel Aviv office walls are covered with posters advertising Israeli-made weapons.

Israel has sent military advisers to Africa, Asia and Latin America to teach weapons and the protection of government leaders.

"These jobs have much to offer our young men. It's exciting, it's a way to see the world and it's ex-

cellent money," said the security expert.

He declined to say if the Israeli government was involved officially or unofficially in the employment of Israeli guards abroad. The Foreign Ministry also declined to comment.

An experienced guard can earn as much as \$50 an hour on a bodyguard assignment, according to David Dor, who owns a private investigations office in Tel Aviv and has worked abroad.

Although their specialty is weapons, many mercenaries are banned from carrying guns in foreign countries. "Some of them make do with substitutes such as chemical sprays and others take a chance and carry guns anyway," said Dor.

Eytan Savir, a 23-year-old reserve army lieutenant has just finished a five-year tour with the Israeli army. He boasts extensive combat experience in Lebanon and a black-belt in martial arts.

Savir is going to the United States to teach an Israeli-developed method of self-defence to Jewish communities. He is also looking for other security-related work.

"I can offer experience, initiative, calmness in situations of stress. I don't have much money, and I want the excitement, too. So what's wrong with wanting to be a mercenary?" he said.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

MAIN CHANNEL  
17:00 ..... Koran  
17:20 ..... Cartoons  
17:30 ..... Children's Programmes  
18:00 ..... Sport  
19:30 ..... Programme Review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:40 ..... Arabic Series  
21:00 ..... Programme Review  
21:40 ..... Poetry  
22:10 ..... Arabic Series  
23:00 ..... News in Arabic

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme: "Le canon patiste"  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 Varieties: le theatre de Boulevard  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Three's Company  
21:10 Documentary: Romantic Spirit  
22:00 ..... News in English  
23:00 ..... Jesse

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & party on 9560 KHz. SW Tel: 774111-19

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsdesk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
08:30 ..... News Summary  
09:00 ..... Morning Show Cont.  
10:00 ..... Pop Session  
10:30 ..... News Summary  
11:00 ..... Pop Session Cont.  
11:30 ..... News Summary  
12:00 ..... Pop Session  
12:30 ..... News Summary  
13:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... The Young Sound  
15:00 ..... Pop Session  
15:30 ..... News Summary  
16:00 ..... Instruments  
16:30 ..... Old Favorites  
17:00 ..... Jordan Weekly  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:30 ..... Over a Cup of Tea  
19:00 ..... Arab Music  
19:30 ..... News Desk  
20:00 ..... Date with a Star  
21:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:30 ..... News Summary  
21:45 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
22:30 ..... Evening Show  
23:00 ..... Evening Show Continued  
23:30 ..... News Headlines  
24:00 ..... Close Down

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Windbreak Report 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 Financial News 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:20 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 What's New 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Omnibus 09:30 World News 10:00 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 Report on Religion 10:45 The World Today 11:00 24 Hours: News Summary 11:30 The World Today 11:50 The World Today 12:00 World News 12:05 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Sunday News 12:40 Derby Report 12:45 The Cambridge Business 13:00 News Summary: The Right Minded People 13:30 Chesowang 14:00 World News 14:05 News about Britain 14:15 Hunger 14:25 A Letter from Wales 14:30 Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Nature Notebook 15:25 The Far-reaching World 15:40 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Music from the Movies 17:00 News Summary: Outlook 17:45 Report on Religion 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 Korea to the Path 18:30 After Henry 19:00 World News 19:30 Commentary 19:15 Counterpoint 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:40 A Letter from Wales 20:45 Monitor 20:50 Assignment 20:55 Waveguide 21:00 Book Choice 21:05 Sports Round-up 21:30 24 Hours: News Summary 21:30 Top Twenty 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 Assignment 24:00 News Summary: Windbreak Report 08:15 About Time 08:45 Recording of the Week 01:25 A Letter from Wales 01:30 Financial News 01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up 02:00 World News 02:09 Commentary 02:15 Good Books 02:30 Top Twenty

### VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning News Summary 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 Music USA 10:40 News 10:50 News Summary 11:00 Newsline 11:10 Focus 19:30 Special English News & Focus 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 Magazine Show 21:00 News 21:10 Focus 21:30 Special English News & Focus 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 Evening Show Continued 22:50 News Summary 23:00 Evening Show Continued 23:30 News Headlines 24:00 Close Down

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### CIRCUS

\* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City, 2 performances a day.

\* Italian circus between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.

#### FILM

\* Feature film "Tender Mercies" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

#### VIDEO

\* A video entitled "Carnegie 85" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

#### LECTURE

\* By Patricia Carlier and Frederic Morin on "Unmanned Aerial Palaces" and its origins at 6:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre: Tel: 6610267  
American Centre: 644371  
American Centre Library: 641520  
British Council: 6361478  
French Cultural Centre: 637009  
Goethe Institute: 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre: 644023  
Spanish Cultural Centre: 624049  
Turkish Cultural Centre: 639777  
Haya Arts Centre: 665195  
Hussein Youth City: 6671816  
Y.W.C.A.: 641793  
Y.W.M.C.A.: 664251  
Amman Municipal Library: 637111  
University of Jordan Library: 843555

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel: 651760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ula's (Circled Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 654590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luvashid, 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 678906.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 772621.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816334.

Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabal Amman, 6th Circle (Rev. N. Sami), Tel. 811295.

### PRAYER TIMES

04:48 ..... Fajr  
06:13 ..... (Sunrise) Duha  
12:35 ..... Dhuhur  
16:10 ..... 'Asr  
18:46 ..... Maghrib  
20:21 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

06:35 ..... Cairo (MS)  
07:25 ..... London, Larnaca (RJ)  
08:20 ..... Athens (PK)  
09:15 ..... Athens (PK)  
09:30 ..... Athens (PK)  
10:30 ..... Athens (PK)  
10:45 ..... Athens (PK)  
11:00 ..... Athens (PK)  
11:30 ..... Athens (PK)  
12:30 ..... Athens (PK)  
13:15 ..... Athens (PK)  
14:35 ..... Athens (PK)  
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18:15 ..... Athens (PK)  
19:30 ..... Athens (PK)  
20:30 ..... Athens (PK)  
21:30 ..... Athens (PK)  
22:30



## King delegates Majali to offer condolences to Pakistan on death of Zafurullah Khan

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has delegated Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali to offer condolences from the Jordanian government and people to the Pakistani government on the death of Sir Zafurullah Khan, the first Pakistani foreign minister after independence, who died on Sunday.

Mr. Majali is in Pakistan at present to attend a conference by the Islamic Educational and Scientific Organisation.

King Hussein Monday sent a cable of sympathy and condolences to the family of Sir Zafurullah.

Meanwhile, the conference in Islamabad which opened Tuesday elected Mr. Majali as vice chairman for the Arab group. The conference was formally opened by Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq who welcomed the delegations.

He was later followed by delegates who outlined the importance of education, science and culture for building up a strong Islamic nation.

## Phosphate exports via Aqaba double in 5 months

A JABA (Petra) — Jordanian phosphate exports shipped through Aqaba port over the first five months of 1985 registered an increase of 349,851 tonnes over the same period of last year.

A statistical report by the Jordanian Ports Corporation said that the total amount of exported phosphates from Aqaba were 660,897 tonnes between January and May against 311,046 in the same period of 1984.

The bulletin said that phosphates shipped by rail from the mines amounted to 1,136,001 tonnes in the first five months of 1985 against 1,369,045 tonnes in the same period.

the same period, but the amounts shipped by trucks to Aqaba were 2,709,000 tonnes against 2,081,146 tonnes.

According to the report also the total quantities of goods exported via Aqaba in the first five months of 1985 registered an increase of 240,134 tonnes over the same period of 1984.

It said that a total of 956 ships docked at Aqaba in the first five months of last year. According to the bulletin, passengers arriving at Aqaba by ship were 106,529 against 155,230 in the first half of last year.

## Police institute graduates officers ending training

AMMAN (Petra) — A new group of police officers graduated Tuesday from the Police Officers Institute after completing an eight-week training course on criminal investigation.

The officers' course entailed lectures on criminal investigation, legal matters, forensic medicine, criminal psychology, criminology and other related police subjects as well as field trips and practical applications.

The institute director made a

speech on the occasion pointing to the need for developing police techniques and methods to cope with modern style crime.

Towards the end of the graduation ceremony, Brig. Nasouh Muhieddin, assistant public security director for judicial affairs distributed diplomas and awards to the graduates.

Several senior Public Security Department officers attended the ceremony.

## Cement team arrives today

DAMASCUS (Petra) — A delegation from the Damascus-based Arab Union for Cement Factories (AUCF) arrived in Amman Wednesday to prepare for a training course which the union will hold at the Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC) at Fuhes.

According to the delegation's head, Mr. Ziyad Khattab, participants from Jordan and Syria and other Arab countries will take part in the course which is expected to last six days.

The course opening on Saturday is being held to orient the

participants on the mechanical sections of the cement factory and its functions and the problems that result from their breaking down and solutions for such problems. Mr. Khattab said.

Mr. Khattab who is also the union's secretary general said that the course is part of the union's programmes for providing on-the-job training to workers employed by the cement factories in Arab countries.

The participants, he said, will hear lectures and will also make field trips to various Jordanian factories.

## Gorbachev calls for U.S. 'good will'

(Continued from page 1)

to such issues from leaders and legislators.

The American side repeated well-known arguments which boil down in large measure to justification of the U.S. administration's course of whipping up the arms race, including in space," TASS said.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in this context the need for a responsible and serious approach from statesmen, including parliamentarians, to questions of vital importance to the peoples of both countries and the whole world.

Mr. Gorbachev said he would go to the summit meeting with President Reagan "with honest goodwill" and called on the Americans to do the same.

"It is necessary that the meeting satisfy not only the peoples of our countries, but the peoples of the whole world. If the U.S. displays goodwill, the meeting can produce positive results."

He warned the senators that any trial of strength between the superpowers would be pointless, as neither would accept being the weaker.

Mr. Byrd said on arrival in Moscow on Saturday he would deliver a message from Mr. Reagan to Mr. Gorbachev, but the TASS report did not refer to any such message.

Mr. Gorbachev, in an interview coinciding with the Byrd visit, said Washington was seeking to put pressure on the Soviet Union by accusing it of "every mortal sin" in the run-up to the summit.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Byrd chatted amicably before the start of the meeting with the Soviet leader asking his guest if he had enjoyed his stay in the Ukrainian capital Kiev, the first stop on his Soviet trip.

"Yes, we had a good time in Kiev... we were impressed by the absence of trash on the streets," Mr. Byrd replied, according to reporters at the preliminary exchange of courtesies.

## S.Africans mark protest anniversary

(Continued from page 1)

where the worst of last September's uprising erupted. Streets were tense in Sharpeville, Sebokeng and other townships, said residents, but no violence was reported.

In the mine strike, the first by the three-year-old, all-black National Union of Mineworkers, management said the number of struck mines was down to four, from six on Monday, the first day of the walkout stemming from a wage dispute.

Even Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the union, acknowledged that the number of strikers at the four mines was down to about 18,200 from the 28,000 he said were out late Monday. Mine spokesmen had no fresh figure. They said 12,400 had been out on Monday, which is well off the 60,000 that the union had claimed it would marshal.

As some mining companies began firing strikers, the NUM

the most powerful black union, accused them of intimidation. Mr. Ramaphosa said: "We are not disappointed. Our members had to face overwhelming odds and they have shown great courage."

Calling the strike last week, the NUM promised to unleash the wrath of all its 150,000 members if owners acted against strikers. Mr. Ramaphosa said the union was considering what action to take.

He accused one mining firm of cutting off food and water at two collieries and others of threatening to force miners to go back to work at gunpoint.

Mine company spokesmen have vehemently denied previous union allegations of intimidation.

Gold fields of South Africa said it had begun firing workers who struck for more than two consecutive shifts at its Deelkraal gold mine, south-west of Johannesburg. It said about 5,600 of the 7,100 strong work force were on strike.



Mr. Bahjat Al Talhouni, member of the Upper House of Parliament and president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, welcomes Mr. Mikhail Kondakov, member of the Presidium of the

Supreme Soviet, who arrived Tuesday at the head of a delegation for a week-long visit to promote Jordanian-Soviet ties (Petra photo)

## Soviet delegation begins visit

AMMAN (Petra) — A member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Tuesday reiterated the Soviet Union's support for Arab rights and just causes and Moscow's continued endeavours to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Mikhail Kondakov, who is also president of the Soviet Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Arab countries said upon arriving in Amman on a week-long visit to Jordan that Jordanian-Soviet relations are progressing and that the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Soc-

iety plays a leading role in developing these excellent relations in all fields.

Mr. Kondakov, who arrived at the head of an official delegation, said the visit was within the framework of a two-year agreement to promote Jordanian-Soviet cultural and educational relations and to highlight national occasions through exhibitions in both countries.

The visit is in response to an invitation by the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society and will pave the way for the signing of a new cultural agreement between the

society and the Federation of Soviet Friendship Societies, according to the Amman-based society's president Mr. Bahjat Al Talhouni.

Mr. Talhouni said that the projected agreement is bound to further strengthen ties between the two countries and to further promote cultural and educational ties between the two peoples.

Mr. Talhouni, who is a member of the Upper House of Parliament, along with Soviet ambassador to Jordan Mr. Alexander Zinchuk welcomed the delegation members upon their arrival at Amman airport.

## Ministry nabs labour violators

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Labour announced Tuesday that a number of foreign workers employed in Jordan and their employers have been referred to courts for trial for violating regulations governing the employment of foreign labour in the country.

The announcement came in the course of a current campaign launched by the Ministry of Labour to find out about the status of foreign workers and to determine whether they hold work permits and employed in jobs for which

they have been originally assigned by their employers.

The ministry announced last Saturday that violators will face penalties and fines once checks have been carried out.

Labour and Social Development Minister Khaled Al Haj Hassan said that the campaign will continue until the ministry is convinced that all non-Jordanian workers hold valid work permits and are employed in jobs needed by the local market.

The Ministry of Labour will not be lenient with those violating the law, be they workers or emp-

loyers, and will take proper measures to help local workers find suitable jobs as it is in the nation's highest interests. Mr. Haj Hassan said.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that employment offices in Jordan have lately witnessed additional pressure in view of the increasing number of non-Jordanians wanting to renew their work permits. These workers have been allowed a whole month to obtain new permits from these offices under strict penalties to be imposed otherwise.

## Israelis storm Hebron after resistance attack

(Continued from page 1)

Amnon Shahak, ordered the arrest of the Palestinians on the grounds they were a "security risk," according to sources.

A total of 54 Palestinians have been imprisoned under the emergency regulations since the government decided on Aug. 4 to renew the practice of imprisonment without trial or deportation for Palestinians considered to be "security risks."

Israel Radio said three other Palestinians were appealing to Israel's supreme court against

expulsion orders, and that four Palestinian students from Al Najah University in the West Bank city of Nablus were appealing against detention orders.

Meanwhile, a Palestinian charged with membership in the PLO was sentenced Monday to 30 years in jail for an alleged role in the bombing attacks in the southern coastal town of Ashdod in which two people were injured earlier this year.

Ali Ramadan Najjar, 24, of the Jabaliya refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip, was convicted

by a military court of causing "grievous bodily harm and property damage." Three other Palestinians also charged with the three attacks are still standing trial.

In the Golan Heights, military officials said they would set up security checkpoints outside Jewish settlements and increase patrols because of what they described as a surge in commando activities.

Israeli forces last week detained 15 people from the Syrian Golan, which Israel occupied in 1967.

## Kohl rejects call for minister's ouster

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Tiedge a security risk.

He added that even if the minister were telling the truth it would show he had neglected his duty to keep himself informed on conditions in a vital institution under his jurisdiction.

Mr. Tiedge, 48, who was in charge of operations against East German espionage in the counter-intelligence service, defected to East Berlin two weeks ago and later wrote to Bonn saying

he had fled because of his "hopeless" personal situation.

His defection was the most serious element in a spy scandal which was involved the exposure of four suspected communist agents in sensitive posts in Bonn and the arrest of four other suspected East German spies in Britain and Switzerland.

Speakers from all parties were halted by heckling and shouted protests during the debate and Bundestag (lower house) Pre-

sident Philipp Jenninger repeatedly called for order.

Mr. Zimmermann himself was greeted with laughter and jeers when he reiterated to the chamber that he had never been aware of Mr. Tiedge's personal problems and was therefore free from any reproach over the affair.

He also said that although Mr. Tiedge's defection had meant a serious blow to counter-espionage work it had not inflicted damage on the security of West Germany as a whole.

## Unknown number of SLA men killed in attack

(Continued from page 1)

There was no independent confirmation of casualties on Tuesday. But there has always been a sharp difference between casualty counts listed by commandos on one hand and Israel and the SLA on the other.

The Baathists has claimed four of the eight kamikaze bombings in recent weeks. The Syrian Social Nationalist Party, another Lebanon-based pro-Syrian faction, claimed the other three.

Reporters in the market town of Nabatiya, 10 kilometres nearby Ali Taher hills shelled five villages with artillery and tank fire an hour after the car-bombing. First reports said at least five people were injured in the shelling.

### Crisis in west Beirut

In west Beirut, queues formed at bakeries and most petrol stations were shut for lack of supplies. The problems became more acute after troops closed "green line" crossings to and from the eastern sector overnight amid a wave of sectarian kidnappings.

Much of the west's gasoline and grain normally come from stores

in east Beirut and north Lebanon. In a communique published on Tuesday the army warned citizens not even to approach the "green line."

The communique followed a Falange radio report that five people were kidnapped while trying to cross the line on Monday. At least 150 people have been abducted in Beirut in a sectarian kidnapping spree which started last month amid heightened tension following heavy military fighting. Militia sources say some 40 of the abducted are still missing.

Beirut Radio said west Beirut was threatened with a serious shortage of essential supplies including petrol and grain.

Falange radio said fighters of

the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) raided scores of homes in the Meth hill area east of Beirut on Tuesday and took 50 hostages. The report could not be independently confirmed.

Bakery owners Malek Zaarour told Reuters flour distributors had been rationing supplies in west Beirut for two weeks but "now they don't have any more flour to give us."

He said his bakery, where about 40 people were waiting to be served, had supplies for only one more day.

"Shortages of gasoline, shortages of ethics and now shortages of bread—how can we live without bread?" asked a man queuing at a bakery guarded by militiamen.

### OFFICE FOR RENT

Flat composed of six offices and salon with separate entrance, centrally heated and located on main street—Hanbal (Zahawi St.) Jabal Al-Weibdeh.

Please call 622784 Amman.

## Committee finalises study on computerisation; Cabinet to adopt recommendations

AMMAN (Petra) — A ministerial committee entrusted with laying down rules, specifications and standards on the use of computer systems in Jordanian public and private organisations has completed a detailed study on the subject and referred its recommendations and findings to the cabinet.

According to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the cabinet will soon decide on practical steps to be taken to implement the committee's study and recommendations.

On Sunday the cabinet entrusted the subject of introducing computers into the country on a wide-scale to a committee comprising the ministers of finance, energy, planning and occupied territories affairs, and announced that consent is now given to various government departments to purchase computers for their own work, but not exceeding JD 20,000 a piece.

The committee recommended to the cabinet that citizens should be encouraged to personally use computers and that due attention should be given to training people to use computers, their systems and programmes.

The committee also recommended that a work team of

specialists in computers should lay down standards and specifications for systems that ought to be used in Jordan. It noted that awareness on the use and importance of computers should be spread in schools as soon as possible in view of the computers' importance in education at schools, universities and other educational institutions.

The ministerial committee recommended in the cabinet that contacts should be made with a foreign country, now implementing a wide-scale national computer awareness programme in order to benefit from its experience, and that cooperation should be launched with the Kuwait Scientific Research Institute to benefit from its experiment in this field.

It also recommended that a large scale information programme be launched in Jordan at all levels to spread awareness on

the significance of computers and their benefits in all walks of life.

An official government spokesman commenting on the measure, said Tuesday that the government's concern over this matter stems from the fact that the whole world is going through modernisation in an age of information that can be obtained through electronic equipment, mainly computers, for benefiting industry, education and for promoting various services.

He said that in the past all governments' concern focused on the eradication of illiteracy but now it has shifted to spreading the use of computers for easy access to information which is of special importance to students at various levels and to citizens employed in almost any field.

The computers era is yet another form of technological development, but it is also a revolutionary way for obtaining knowledge and information, no less significant for mankind than the invention of printing machines, that allowed people to convey knowledge and information in a speedy and economical manner through all generations, the spokesman added.

## GUVS intensifies efforts, seeks expertise for Amal Cancer Centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in Jordan will dispatch a team of medical specialists abroad to visit a number of advanced centres for the treatment of cancer and benefit from their experience in operating the projected Amal Cancer Centre in Jordan.

A report, summing up GUVS activities and programmes, said that the team will be visiting the United States, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Italy for this purpose.

At the same time, a campaign for raising funds for the cancer centre continues and, according to the report, at least JD 8 million will be required for this humanitarian project.

The report said that it is clear that contributions from various private and public institutions in Jordan and abroad are needed in order to start the Amal Centre and embark on programmes for the treatment of cancer cases.

The report expects the project to be implemented in three stages and these entail building clinics, X-ray sections, treatment units and accommodations for children and old patients and residential quarters for specialists and nurses.

The campaign also involves spreading awareness among the public about cancer and the need for early treatment as well as collecting funds through contributions, donations and other activities.

According to the report, a week-long campaign for raising funds for the projected centre a few months ago raised JD 2,000 and there will be another similar campaign soon which this time will cover the whole country.

A campaign for collecting food supplies, clothing, furniture and other commodities from homes for the benefit of needy families which started towards the end of last year will continue this year, the report said.

It said that special warehouses have been rented to gather in-kind assistance before distributing the various collections to the poor and the needy families around the country.

Thousands of families benefited from this programme last year and a supervisory committee will this year expand its programmes to include all regions of Jordan, the report added.

It said that as a way of expanding activities, the GUVS supervisory committee will carry out a programme to be known as "the twinning of families" under which wealthy families will adopt one or more poor families.

Another form of social service

in this respect will be the adoption of orphans or poor children by richer and more fortunate ones and the GUVS committee will facilitate the procedure for the humanitarian act through government departments, the report added.

It said that drug stores, pharmacies and clinics will be requested to offer free medicines to needy families and hospitals to provide free of charge medical treatment to them.

To help with the education of needy students, GUVS has contacted community colleges and schools to exempt poor children from paying any fees. Important progress has been achieved in this endeavour, the report pointed out.

A decision has been reached for establishing a centre to care for at least 200 such handicapped persons in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development which has offered a piece of land for the purpose, the report said.

But it added that at present, and due to lack of funds for the project, nearly 40 severely handicapped persons are being cared for at Al Amal Centre which offers physiotherapy sessions and other essential care.

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### New factors in Gulf war

IRA's four air attacks against Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal during the past three weeks are but a sure sign that Baghdad is determined to put an end to the war in the Gulf that has dragged on for five years. The attempt at crippling Iran's war economy may or may not succeed, but the significance of the Iraqi move can in no way be doubted. The force and determination with which Iraq is attacking Kharg may yet turn out to be much more decisive than the material results of the raids.

Analysts speak of a number of new factors that Iraq has introduced in the Gulf by attacking Iran's main export terminal at Kharg. The first, and probably the most important, of these factors is the hitherto missing military capability of the Iraqi air force. Iraqi pilots, having broken through what the analysts call the tank barrier in their fight with the Iranians, could from now on threaten not only Kharg but a whole range of Iranian targets, thus dealing a heavy blow to the morale of the Iranians as well as to their ability to finance the war.

In this process, the Iraqi air force could become, what it should have been from the beginning, the decisive factor in ending the war.

Another important factor is the freer hand that Iraq seems to enjoy now in attacking Iran's oil facilities. For the period that preceded that first attack on Kharg on Aug. 15, there was this perception that the Arab oil states of the Gulf did not want such a development to take place, and even Iraq itself was against it. President Saddam Hussein and his government had always maintained that Iraq did not want to carry the war with Iran to the bitter end since there was always hope that a reconciliation with the Iranians was possible and that it would not have been advantageous for either party to exhaust all the means at their disposal to finish off the other.

Tehran, under those circumstances prevailing before, did not budge. And the war had to be carried to Kharg and may still spread to other sensitive areas not only in Iran and Iraq but also throughout the Gulf.

If it does, the fault will not be Iraq's as much as that of the hard-headed and intransigent Iranians.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Jordan's progress and steadfastness

IN HIS keynote address at a United Nations-sponsored seminar in Istanbul Prince Hassan referred to three major obstacles that used to impede progress in Jordan and which the Jordanian people have been able to overcome. These are: The continued Zionist occupation of the West Bank and Jerusalem, the absence of elements for political stability in the Middle East and the scarcity of natural resources in Jordan.

Despite all this, the prince said, Jordan through relentless efforts of its people and government were able to make major successes. Despite all the hardships and difficulties, he said, Jordan has been able to carry out successful development plans aimed at raising the standard of living of the citizens and at improving services and increasing production.

In its development schemes Jordan relied mostly on the skill of its people who have been steadfast also in the face of the Zionist enemy's plans and expansionist designs.

Those who followed the successes of Jordan over the years can speak of the great achievements which this country has been able to attain in a relatively short period of time.

#### Al Dustour: Time for a Lebanese settlement

WHENEVER there is a lull in the fighting among warring factions in Lebanon Arabs become hopeful that the warlords have finally decided to give up force and violence and to embark on a peaceful era of construction and stability.

Of course, the Lebanese people would be filled with delight and hope when they see the armed militias disappearing from the streets of the cities, and would also be encouraged to come up with proposals for solving their chronic problems.

Perhaps the experience of the past few years and the many victims which fell as a result of the civil war in Lebanon would after all bring back the leaders of the militias to their senses and to their feelings of sympathy towards their countrymen and their homeland.

Perhaps the big sacrifice which Lebanon had to pay as a result of the irresponsible actions of certain leaders would finally awaken the conscience of some factional leaders and prompt them to make concessions for reaching solutions.

Perhaps the coming stage will witness a gathering of Lebanese leaders determined to bring about reconciliation and peace among various groups. We urge all Lebanese to benefit from the present calm and embark on meaningful efforts aimed at reaching a permanent settlement.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan progressed despite hardships

JORDAN'S experience in development in a turbulent world seems to be unique specially in our unstable region. But all development schemes that have been carried out in or prepared for Jordan have aimed to develop the skill and the well-being of the citizens, and perhaps this was behind the reason for the country's success.

Prince Hassan pointed out this fact and spoke about the achievements of this country despite its economic difficulties and the meagre resources when he addressed a United Nations-sponsored seminar in Istanbul on Monday. Prince Hassan spoke about Jordan's economic experiment and the challenges and the difficulties Jordan had to overcome in view of the situation in the Middle East and the current world economic recession.

But Prince Hassan pointed also to the Zionist occupation of the West Bank as the major challenge to development and economic progress not only in Jordan but in the rest of the Arab World.

The prince explained Jordan's endeavours for reaching peace, and pointed at the same time to Israel's continued drive to expand at the expense of Arab lands and to perpetuate its occupation of Palestinian territory.

# Israel is too much like South Africa

By Mark A. Bruzonsky

I FIRST encountered the charge that Zionist racism makes Israel comparable to South Africa in the early 1970s, while I was chief representative of the International Student Movement for the United Nations. I protested vehemently in a long personal letter to an assistant of the U.N. secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim. Officials of the American Zionist Youth Foundation sent copies of that letter to Jewish university students in the United States and Israel, and then commissioned me to write monthly articles on Zionism for their newsletter.

I next confronted the Israel/South Africa comparison at Princeton University while obtaining a master's degree in international affairs. Prof. Richard Falk, himself Jewish, repeatedly linked the situations of the two countries in his course on international law. I remember sharing the outrage of my Israeli student colleagues. Once again I protested vehemently.

In my subsequent work for the

American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress, and on unrelated journalistic assignments, I travelled widely in the Middle East. My perspective broadened.

I provide my own history on the issue to make it clear that for many years I aggressively challenged comparisons of South Africa and Israel. Now I have come to conclude that the similarities between the two outweigh the differences.

Tragically, Israel today has become precisely what many of its liberal founders feared — a besieged, divided, polarising country whose methods of repression against the Palestinians parallel those of white South Africa against the blacks.

Analogies are always imperfect analytical tools. Historically and culturally, conditions in Israel and South Africa are replete with differences. I leave those to be catalogued by others, who will no doubt be eager to challenge my conclusion.

Here are what I view as the important points of similarity: — In both cases, self-

determination is being sought by a mistreated, oppressed, abused ethnic group — the blacks of South Africa, the Palestinians in the territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war.

— Both governments are engaged in escalating militarism, intimidation and brutality.

— Both oppressed groups have resorted to open challenge and increasing violence.

— In both cases the potential for escalating conflict is growing.

Riots and strikes are now spreading in South Africa, and there is a state of emergency. Meanwhile, the results of Israel's policies are being reaped in a degenerating economy and descent toward anti-democratic attitudes germinating amid anti-Arab sentiments. Responding to these conditions and to the continued Palestinian struggle for an independent state, the Israeli government has further stepped up a campaign against its Palestinian subjects that over the years has included deportation, imprisonment, collective punishment and, occasionally, documented

torture. Emergency regulations left over from British Mandate days in what used to be called Palestine, similar to those imposed in South Africa, are enforced by Israel in the occupied territories.

Looked at historically rather than through the obscuring lens of day-to-day headlines, the white minority of South Africa and the Jewish minority in the Middle East are both coming up against their own inescapable contradictions. In an era non-discrimination and secularism they are ideologically wedded to principles that many in the world term racist.

In the case of South Africa there is no solution in sight. The white minority seems destined to raise the level of oppression until the society boils over in rage, which it has begun to do. The time for compromise may have already come and gone.

The situation is more confused in the case of historic Palestine, a land that the world community voted to partition in 1947 between the same two nationalist movements that are in conflict today.

Jewish ethnicity and chauvinism in combination with Zionist nationalism have created a mix that is discriminatory in spirit if not in actual laws.

The greatest distinction between Israel and South Africa is that Zionism is legally non-discriminatory while apartheid is legally racist. And yet, if we are to be honest, in practice the results are comparable.

The most hopeful difference between the two may be that an acceptable solution is still conceivable for Israel and the Palestinians — peaceful coexistence and mutual recognition of both peoples' national rights. However, increasing attacks of Jewish settlers on the West Bank and rising Israeli support for extremists are signs that time may also be running out in the Middle East.

In the past few months a number of major American Jewish organisations have spoken out against South African repression. Jewish leaders have been arrested picketing the South African embassy.

More recently the Israeli government said that it "unconditionally objects to the policy of apartheid in South Africa," although it took no steps to alter the substantial trade, arms and security relationship that exists between the two countries. Prime Minister Shimon Peres condemned apartheid as "completely contrary to the very foundations on which Jewish life is based."

But around our world today people who speak in one way and act in another have little credibility. Vigorous protest of apartheid while acquiescing in Israel's continuing campaign to intimidate the Palestinian people into submission is hypocrisy.

Mark A. Bruzonsky was Washington associate of the World Jewish Congress during 1977-1983. He is co-editor of "Security in the Middle East," being published for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars at the Smithsonian Institution. The above article appeared in the Los Angeles Times recently.

## Under fire: Miari and the Progressive List for Peace

By John P. Egan

MUHAMMAD MIARI, an Arab member of the Israeli Knesset from the Progressive List for Peace (PLP), described his party's two basic goals:

"First, we seek equality for Arab citizens inside the state of Israel. It is well-known that there is discrimination against the Arabs in all fields of life. Second, we seek a just solution, a peaceful solution, for the Palestinian people and the Palestinian problem."

"However, if you ask for these things (in Israel), you are called an extremist," he said.

In a mid-August interview in Tel Aviv, Miari discussed the recent steps taken against the PLP and against himself in particular, the political atmosphere in Israel and the prospects for peace.

Miari and his partner in the PLP, Matti Peled, were elected to the Israeli Knesset (parliament) one year ago.

Since that time, although Knesset observers have noted Miari's and Peled's work in the Knesset, it seems that their work has been overshadowed by the resurgent Israeli right wing.

In much the same way that America's long and inconclusive war in Vietnam deepened existing rifts in American society and politics, Israel's failed invasion of Lebanon contributed to the growing polarisation of Israeli society.

So while the PLP advocates equality for all citizens of Israel and negotiations with the PLO for the creation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, Meir Kahane calls for the expulsion of all Palestinians from Israel and from the occupied territories.

Some in Israel have tried to draw a parallel between Kahane's Kach movement and the PLP — the right and left-wing lunatic fringe of Israeli society, goes the argument — but Miari rejects this parallel.

"Kahane is a racist. He wants to use violence to fulfil

his aim of driving the Arabs away. He doesn't want cooperation between Arabs and Jews. He's against peace. He wants to annex the occupied territories. He even wants to drive away the Arab citizens of Israel," said Miari.

"The PLP, on the other hand, advocates cooperation between Arabs and Jews. We want equality and a just peace (between Israel and the Palestinians). So how can you make the comparison?"

Muhammad Miari, age 45, lived in the village of Birweh in the Galilee until 1948, when the village was captured by Zionist forces. Today, a kibbutz affiliated with the leftist Mapam party sits on the ruins of Birweh.

Miari stayed in Israel and received his law degree from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1964. He was a member of the Arab Students Committee at the university, and he belonged to a Nasserite political party until it was outlawed in 1964. Miari and others then joined a Socialist Party which they hoped would enter the 1965 Knesset election.

However, because this party had been formed by members of the outlawed Al Ard (The Land) movement, this party was also outlawed.

For the next decade, Miari participated in a number of political organisations, and in 1975, he joined the secretariat of the newly-formed Committee to Defend Arab Lands. Miari also became a member of the Association to Help Arab Prisoners.

"A political man cannot sit aside," Miari said, "he must find his circle."

"I am a Palestinian, and I have felt the Palestinian problem personally since I was a child," Miari continued. "When we were driven from our village and it was destroyed, I was eight years old."

"I have struggled against this situation and I have asked for justice for myself and for my people. In Israel, a Palestinian who acts in this way is called an

'extremist' or a 'fanatic,'" he said.

Miari and the PLP have been under fire from right-wing politicians in Israel since before the Knesset elections of July 1984. Miari contends that the Israeli right wing targeted the PLP because it symbolised two things: That Jews and Arabs could work together for the same aims, and that Israeli Arabs were ready to organise and make political demands from their government.

The Israeli right wing "can't accept us, and so from the first moment, they tried to ban our list," the PLP member said.

An Israeli election committee initially banned the PLP and Kach from running in Israel's 1984 Knesset elections, but an appeal by the PLP to the Israeli high court of justice resulted in a reversal of that decision.

The harassment campaign continued. After Miari and Matti Peled visited PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in Tunis in February 1985, a proposal was made to limit Miari's and Peled's parliamentary immunity.

However, this would have caused something of a scandal in Israeli politics. In Israel, Matti Peled's political views may not be widely accepted, but he is recognised as someone who has worked for Israel all his life. Peled served in the Israeli Defence Forces from 1947 to 1968, retiring with the rank of general. He was the military governor of the Gaza area after the 1956 war against Egypt and he was on the IDF general staff during the 1967 war. In addition, Peled has close personal ties with many powerful figures in Israel's political and military establishments. Therefore, to attempt to curtail him for such transparent political reasons would be difficult, if not impossible.

So the attempt to limit the parliamentary immunity of both PLP delegates was dropped, and the right-wingers waited for an occasion to limit

my immunity, and not tie it to Matti Peled's," Miari said.

That occasion came soon enough. Soon after Fahd Jawasmeh was assassinated, there was a public meeting in Jerusalem to honour the elected mayor of Hebron and PLO Executive Committee member. Miari spoke at this meeting.

"I said that Fahd Jawasmeh was a friend of mine and that I supported his line in the PLO because it was very moderate. He wanted peace between Israel and the Palestinians according to the minimal terms that the Palestinians and the PLO could accept."

"There was nothing wrong with what I said, but Likud members of Knesset used these statements as a pretext to try to limit my immunity. Their aim was to hit me and to (negatively) influence our list" among Jewish Israelis, Miari asserted.

A Knesset committee has examined the issue, and it will probably be presented to the full Knesset soon after it reconvenes this month. If the Knesset votes to strip Miari of part of his immunity, he will be subject to searches, like any other citizen of Israel, and he may not have access to certain areas in Israel. He appeared unconcerned: "Most of my life has been like this," he said.

The PLP delegate sees this latest move by the right as a symptom of Israel's current polarisation.

"The situation in Israel is very complicated. There are problems, there are crises. Israeli public opinion is divided into two camps: While the right-wingers and fanatics are shouting more and are more active in the streets, we see that many people have begun to think in another way," he said.

Miari cited a recent demonstration against Kahane in Tel Aviv that united Labour, Likud, Mapam, the National Religious Party and other parties and groups "against the Kahane phenomenon."

Miari expressed hope that



(Muhammad Miari)

this trend against "Kahanism" would grow with time. Many believe that new Knesset elections will be held in the next few months, and Miari said that if a narrow centre-left government was formed, then the whole political atmosphere would change. "The Labour Party and those who don't want another war (with the Arabs) might become more influential both in the Knesset and in the street," he said.

Miari argued that the existence of the PLP and its presence in the Knesset has contributed to a change in Israel's political environment regarding the Palestinian question.

"One year ago — and this was especially true of Jewish Israelis — it was more difficult to speak about the Palestinian question and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. However, although we don't have wide support, it is now a political fact of life to speak about peace with the Palestinians being reached through negotiations with the PLO. This is now accepted as fact."

Miari noted that while most of the votes for the PLP came from Israeli Arabs in 1984, "all the intellectuals and those who

know the whole map of the Middle East" in Israel agree with the PLP's basic programme. In addition, while many persons, parties and movements accept our view of how to achieve peace, Miari conceded that "it was too early" for the vast majority of Jewish Israelis to accept the PLP's programme.

Peace with the Palestinians is still the main issue before the Israeli public, Miari maintained, and he agreed with the suggestion that a just Israeli-Palestinian peace would help integrate Israel into the Middle East.

After Israel makes its peace with the Palestinians, Miari said, "there would be no reason why peace could not be made between all the Arab states and Israel."

"But first Israel must be willing to pay the cost of peace. This cost means (relinquishing) the West Bank and Gaza and recognising the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination."

John P. Egan is an American freelance writer specialising in U.S. Middle East policy and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. He contributed this report to the Jordan Times.

## Geneva summit prospects and the U.S. interpolitics

By Barry Schwed  
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Control of U.S. foreign policy, and planning for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting, appears to be slipping away from the State Department into the hands of two top White House officials, Robert McFarlane and Donald Regan.

Apart from the interplay of personalities, the tilt away from the State Department could have a major impact on what comes out of the Geneva meeting in November because the department, and its little sister, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, is virtually the last redoubt of détente with Moscow.

The fact that George Shultz is away on a long summer vacation may partly explain the tilt in the White House's direction. The bureaucracy, like nature, abhors a vacuum, and McFarlane and Regan are filling it.

The secretary of state will jump back into prominence next month when he holds his second meeting with Eduard Shevardnadze, the new Soviet Foreign Minister, in New York and is at president Ronald Reagan's side when the talks are shifted to the White House.

Shultz is simply not going to be shut out. He enjoys the respect of the president, has worked smoothly with McFarlane until now,

and the State Department must be accorded a major role in shaping U.S. foreign policy in any administration.

Right now, though, McFarlane is making the major pronouncements while Regan, whose training on Wall Street was not keyed to dealing with the Soviet Union or solving international problems, is expanding his role as White House chief of staff to include summit preparations.

Power and proximity tend to go hand-in-hand. National security adviser McFarlane and Regan were with the president through a good part of his California vacation. At home, they see him every day, although about 70 per cent of the material in Reagan's supersecret morning report covering crucial overnight international developments comes from the State Department.

Shultz spends fewer hours with the president. Unlike his predecessor, Alexander M. Haig Jr., however, he does not have trouble getting through.

Three years ago, when Shultz took over the State Department, he brought international business experience as president of the Bechtel Group Inc., a multinational construction firm, and cabinet experience as a former secretary of labour and treasury secretary in the administration of President Richard Nixon. But he had no diplomatic experience. He asserted himself gradually,

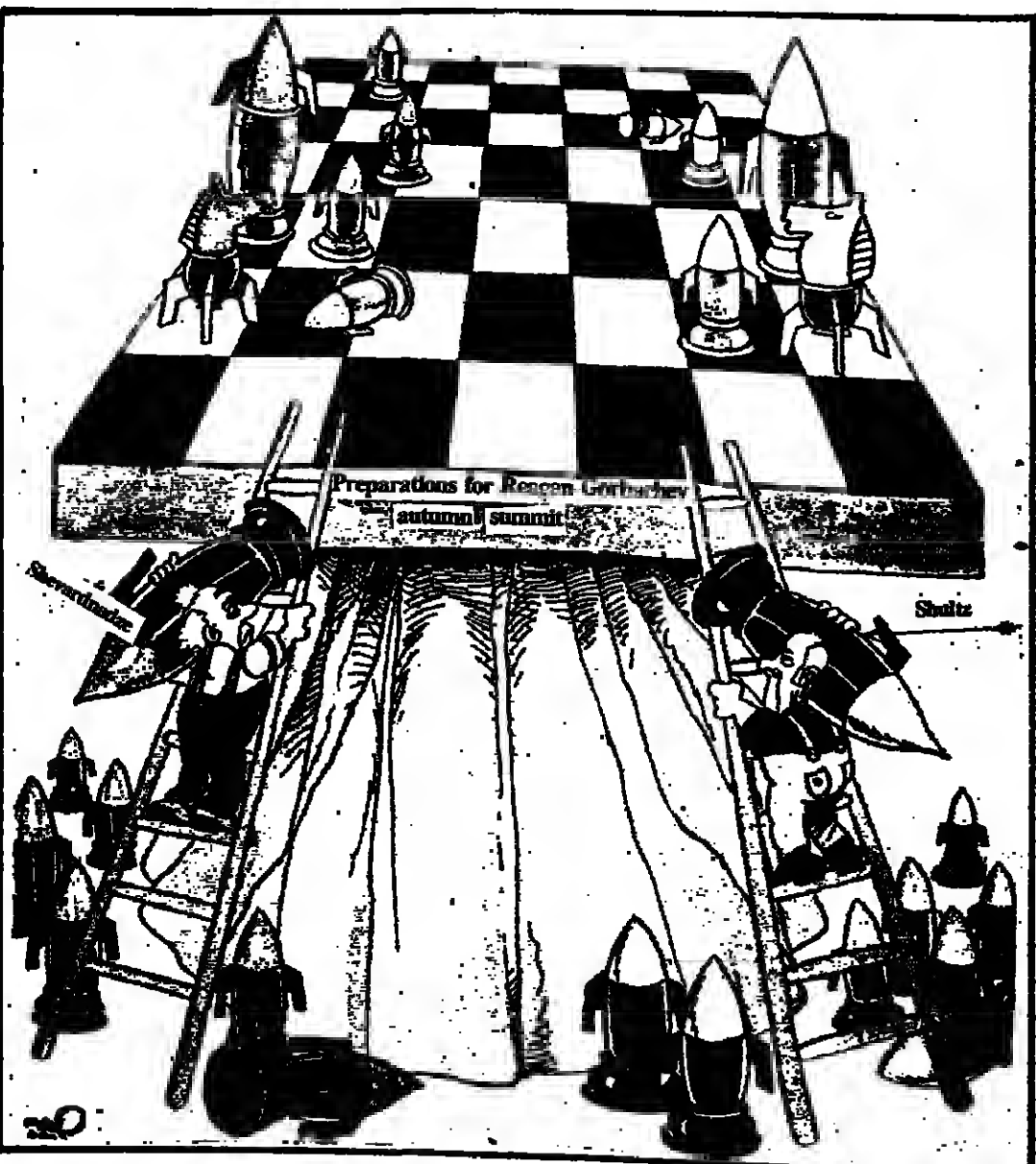
beginning with the Middle East and moving into a commanding position on arms control questions. He left his mark on the Arab-Israeli dispute principally as the leading advocate within the administration for not putting pressure on Israel.

Against the advice of some of the best specialists in the State Department, Shultz was able to persuade Reagan to wait for the Arabs to agree among themselves on peace talks with Israel before injecting the United States as an aggressive mediator.

That view has prevailed so far. On arms control, meanwhile, he forged an alliance with McFarlane against hard-liners whose suspicions of the Soviets bordered on an unwillingness to hold meaningful negotiations. Shultz is no liberal, but he was the first to see a "moment of opportunity" in Mikhail Gorbachev's elevation to general secretary of the Communist Party last March.

Shultz still speaks hopefully of nailing down cultural, air travel and possibly other agreements at the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting.

With the secretary of state out of the picture this month, however, U.S. statements on the Soviet Union have had a harder edge. McFarlane, in one speech, virtually ruled out "even incremental improvements" in relations with Moscow unless the Soviets altered their policies radically.





# The role of the human element in the development experience of Jordan

By H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan

The following is the text of the speech delivered by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at opening session of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Development Study Programme and the North South Roundtable held in Istanbul, Turkey between Sept. 2 and Sept. 4, 1985 under the banner "Development: The Human Dimension".

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to address this distinguished gathering on the subject of development and the human dimension. My pleasure is compounded by the fact that we are convening our meeting in the beautiful, historic and hospitable city of Istanbul.

As we all know from introductory economics, "development" brings about integrated socio-economic structural change with a view to mobilising and utilizing resources in such a way as to achieve the highest possible level of welfare in a given society. In economic jargon, development implies more output and changes in technical and institutional arrangements as well as changes in the allocation of inputs by different sectors. However, the whole process must reflect on the

efficiency of mobilising other factors of production and the priorities of their use. We know that in a static condition, production depends on labour, capital, land and entrepreneurship. However, development cannot proceed except in a dynamic society where two other factors come in to play: Technology and time. In certain instances, it appeared that some factors were more significant than others. Thus, after World War II, capital accumulation was thought to be the key to development. A long time ago, the Physiocrats considered land or natural resources as the only source of production. But in the last two decades, human resources, which include both labour and entrepreneurship, have been given due consideration, with emphasis on training, education and management.

I am positive, ladies and gentlemen that most of you would

My country is not rich in natural or financial resources. Luckily, however, it enjoys a high quality of manpower. In the words of His Majesty King Hussein, "Man is our most valuable possession". Our human resources have played an important role not only in the development of Jordan but also of many states in our region.

Right from the beginning of our modernisation and development drive more than thirty years ago, we have firmly held to the conviction that the Jordanian citizen was the means as well as the beneficiary of our national development. This conviction was translated into a strategy affecting the speed and nature of our development process. Apart from making eminent sense in human terms it also emanated from the difficult constraints that Jordan faced, particularly in the early phases of its socio-economic progress.

The Jordanian economy is small in size, whether judged by geographical land mass (90 thousand square kilometres), Gross National Product (GNP) (JD 1.9 billion) or population (2.7 million in 1985). Close to 85 per cent of its area is arid with irrigated farming accounting for only 1.5 per cent of the total. Phosphates, potash and limestone are abundant, but other natural resources are scarce. Our energy needs depend almost entirely on imported oil, which amounts to 20 per cent of the import bill and inflates our production costs. Oil exploration has been under way for some years now, but so far with limited success as far as prospects of economic utilisation are concerned. Other services have been open to any individuals willing to improve their skills or seeking social, occupational or geographic mobility. Islamic values are upheld without rigidity or close mindedness. Private ownership is protected and private initiative is encouraged. All in all, our development has not been a purely economic exercise but, and perhaps more importantly, a truly humane experiment.

As I have pointed out in other fora, regional and local demands on Jordanian human resources are such that there is always a pressing need for increasing and strengthening the educational and vocational training facilities of the country. Hence, the successive five year plans have placed a special emphasis on the upgrading of human resources, including not only adult education and literacy programmes but also an expansion of training opportunities in management and administration.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

contributing to economic stability and a strong Jordan dinar. True, because of scarce financial resources, Jordan succeeded in avoiding social unrest. The distribution impact of development though difficult to measure, was always carefully monitored by policy makers. Social harmony has been maintained among workers, employers and the government. Opportunities have been open to any individuals willing to improve their skills or seeking social, occupational or geographic mobility. Islamic values are upheld without rigidity or close mindedness. Private ownership is protected and private initiative is encouraged. All in all, our development has not been a purely economic exercise but, and perhaps more importantly, a truly humane experiment.

As I have pointed out in other fora, regional and local demands on Jordanian human resources are such that there is always a pressing need for increasing and strengthening the educational and vocational training facilities of the country. Hence, the successive five year plans have placed a special emphasis on the upgrading of human resources, including not only adult education and literacy programmes but also an expansion of training opportunities in management and administration.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

mixtures, but fertilisers increased the peasants yields.

But Richards argues that "peasant enterprise has already laid the foundations for an agricultural revolution in West Africa". It is up to the research centres, both those financed by African governments and by international agencies, to build on that foundation.

The way not to do it is for representatives of governments and laboratories — the agricultural extension workers — to act as "salesmen" for technologies from elsewhere, to try to force foreign solutions into the system.

The way to build is the way U.S. agriculture was built up in the late 19th Century, where extension workers saw themselves as employees of the farming community, taking farmers' problems into the research centres for scientists to wrestle with. The extension workers were agents of the farmers, not of the government.

African agriculture must also grow from within, from the foundation of local knowledge, or in

the words of one peasant farmer: "You cannot turn a calf into a cow by plugging it with mud". Slapped-on solutions from outside will not help.

Richards even sees in the poverty of most African agricultural ministries, the hope that the bureaucrats will no longer be able to shop for slapped-on outside solutions, but will be forced to rely more on, to talk more with, their own farmers.

The aim of the book, overflowing with specific examples and data from the West African countryside — is "to show that a peasant-focused, decentralised approach to research and development in West African agriculture is an option worth serious consideration because it is appropriate to the region's environmental circumstances".

Richards says he is for "people's science" not because of admiration for the peasantry — though, he admits, that admiration — "but on the grounds that it is good science" — Earthscan feature.



'In the words of His Majesty King Hussein, man is our most valuable possession.'

to implement our own development plans. On the other side of the coin, and as a result of this brain-drain, there was significant internal migration from rural to urban areas.

Also, in recent years, the international migration of labour has been very much in vogue and has acquired a position of utmost importance. Thus, like so many other countries, Jordan has been an exporter of trained labour to developed countries as well. This movement of labour has benefited both exporters and importers of human resources, but at different net levels. Not only does this form of brain-drain inflict economic losses on the exporting countries but it also decreases their scientific and technological potential. I believe that labour exporting countries should turn this situation to their advantage through drawing policies aimed at utilising the experience of their nationals abroad.

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Experts:

Under the compassionate leadership of my brother King Hussein, the Jordanian government has consistently paid special attention to the upgrading and management of manpower. The main objective is to deal with labour imbalances by creating jobs for new entrants into the labour market and meeting labour shortages through education, training and a judicious "importation" of workers. Jordan has experienced both situations: Unemployment and a tight labour market. In order to achieve the desired flexibility we have adopted a range of policies on manpower management. Among these were:

a. Investment in education has become a national priority. Before 1962, there were no universities in Jordan. Two decades later, we have three universities and 46 public and private community colleges with a total enrollment of 50 thousand students. In addition, there are 60 thousand Jordanians in higher education abroad. The rate of return on education has been high, particularly with regard to employment in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states.

b. Jordan has a liberal policy on the outflow of its manpower to the GCC states, where 270 thousand Jordanians work at the present time. Jordanian workers have taken up professional, technical and skilled jobs in an essential process of regional cooperation. Even when Jordan faced labour shortages in the late 1970s, the door was kept open for Jordanian workers to leave for the Gulf.

c. Remittances of Jordanian

workers abroad have been an important source of foreign exchange and savings contributing to the financing of the country's development plans. In 1984, JD 485 million was received in remittances through the banking system, with an estimated 50 per cent of that total additionally coming through other channels. The government refrained from enacting restrictions on the individual use of these funds, preferring recourse to investment incentives to determine their allocation.

d. With the development boom in the region and in Jordan since the mid 1970s, Jordan was obliged to import foreign labour from neighbouring and other countries, particularly from Egypt. Currently, there are 125 thousand foreign workers in Jordan mostly engaged in semi-skilled and manual jobs in construction, agriculture and services. The inflow of foreign labour has been under government scrutiny with regard to both numbers and occupation, in order to minimise competition with Jordanian workers. Though manpower projections in Jordan indicate a general labour surplus and a concomitant rise in unemployment in the coming years, there will be a continued need for

more than 40 per cent overall, and exceeding 50 per cent in several fields of specialisation.

g. Jordan's liberal economic policies have encouraged the promotion of private sector entrepreneurs and activated the role of voluntary institutions in social and economic development. Investment by the private sector has consistently surpassed the levels in successive development plans. Private investors have significantly contributed to the rapid expansion of the last decade by investing in modern agriculture, new industrial ventures, hotels, real estate, transport and other economic activities. In addition, institutions of the private sector are invited to take part in the preparation of development plans and in drafting new laws and regulations — for example, the Amman Chamber of Industry, the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce, the Association of Banks, the Federation of Trade Unions and others. There are more than 350 voluntary societies providing social services to individual citizens like the poor, the retarded, the handicapped and broken families as well as underprivileged geographical communities.

## 'The role of investment in the education and training of human beings has begun to be better understood in many countries'

more than 50 thousand manual workers from abroad due to mismatches in required skills.

e. The government sends promising young administrators for further training and education abroad, thus providing the civil service, particularly in new institutions, with qualified and high-level manpower. Realising the importance of the civil service in furthering development, the government introduced a set of policies aimed at improving working condition and personnel management.

f. Jordan has been persistent in seeking an increase in the participation of women in the labour force. Starting from a low rate of 4.8 per cent in 1974, female participation rose considerably to about 15 per cent in the last decade. Women workers are no longer confined to traditional jobs in agriculture, teaching and nursing, but have branched out into most occupations. Female workers and employees account for 55 per cent of all teachers, 31 per cent of bank employees, 23 per cent of the total staff in tourist firms and 9 per cent of industrial workers. Their enrollment rate in higher education is now close to that of males — more

h. Finally, Jordan's income policy has made it a priority to improve the real wages of workers with a view to ensuring that nominal wages increase faster than inflation. Other benefits are extended to workers, including social security, housing at reasonable cost and medical care. There are seventeen trade unions representing the various occupations, in addition to a number of professional associations. These are entitled to engage in collective bargaining with employers and the government to improve working conditions.

Jordan is a hard working country. Its wealth is man. As a developing country, we share our hopes and experience with the peoples of the developing world. We strive to include the human dimension in any regional or cooperative schemes because of our modest competence in this endeavour. We fully realise that results will not show as quickly as in the more material fields, but we would do well to remember that in the betterment of the quality of life, one can only "make haste slowly".

I wish you success in your deliberations.

## 'Jordan has been persistent in seeking an increase in the participation of women in the labour force'

individual human being in producing a better quality of life, whether this is judged by higher income levels, satisfaction of basic needs or other criteria. In some cases, this may be a theoretical objective beyond the reach of a given generation. Hence, greater emphasis is placed on the other side of the relationship, namely, that human resources are the vehicle for further national development. In this sense, they are looked at as means to a desired end.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Allow me to share with you the views of some renowned economists in this context. Perhaps Frederick Harbison's statement that human resources are the ultimate measure of the wealth of nations is the most poignant. Also, I am in total agreement with Alfred Marshall's dictum that "the most valuable capital is man", not to mention Karl Marx's advocacy of the human being as the element which gives the cosmos its value.

Whether an objective of development or its tool, the quality of human resources determines the

agree that the role of the human element in development cannot be divorced from the notion of investment in human capital, which comes, I believe, via education. Hence the quality of education plays a paramount role in this issue. Investment in human capital is cybernetic in nature, and a substantial segment of it, in Jordan's case, is directed to regional development.

As we all know, the role of investment in the education and training of human beings has begun to be better understood in many countries. The human element can and should be upgraded in such a way as to suit development needs. In retrospect, its role can be clearly traced if we consider what happened in countries devastated by war. Taking Japan and Germany as examples, we can easily discern that they were virtually rebuilt through human ingenuity. By the same token, we should bear in mind that human devastations and misjudgments have themselves instigated the plight of many nations during two world wars.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

## Green revolution for Africa: What is the solution?

Indigenous Agricultural Revolution

By Paul Richards

Published by Hutchinson of London

The recipe for turning Africa from famine to agricultural plenty does not start: "Take a large number of scientists and foreign experts...". Instead, a new book suggests, it should begin by listening to those who know local conditions best — the peasant farmers. Lloyd Timberlake is Earthscan's editorial director.

By Lloyd Timberlake

LONDON — Is Africa ready for a "green revolution"? Are Africa's peasant farmers equipped to take part in — even lead — such an agricultural revolution? British anthropologist Paul Richards offers a hesitant "yes" to both questions, and explains how agricultural research must change its approaches if such a revolution is to happen, now, when so much of Africa is suffering famine.

In his just-published book, "Indigenous Agricultural Revolution", Richards also documents chances missed several decades ago, before Independence. He finds that a British "West African Commission" (four members of Parliament and four British scientists) visited the area at the end of the 1930's, and recommended that food crops be given more emphasis over cash crops, and that science should study and learn from peasant farmers, who seemed to know what they were doing.

But their report was published in the middle of World War Two, and lost in that chaos. After the war Europeans — and African governments — tried to cover the continent in big farm schemes powered by tractors. In the British Groundnut Scheme in Tanganyika — a complete failure — many of these tractors were converted army tanks.

Richards of University College, London, sees the 1970s as a decade when aid donors refused attention on small farmers, the World Bank especially investing heavily in "Integrated Rural Development Projects", offering peasants "biological packages" of fertilisers, pesticides and improved seeds.

There is still much debate about why these projects produced such poor results, but Richards offers as a main reason the fact that few were designed to talk to the farmers, to listen to what those with the best local knowledge thought of the plans being foisted upon

them from Washington.

Today the big research centres, the worldwide network of labs coordinated by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, are beginning to talk to the farmers, in what Richards hopes is a new era of "scientific populism".

It is way past time, Richards feels. Peasants have always known more about the agricultural particulars of their local region, while scientists know the generalities. And it is the particulars that get crops grown. It was a peasant who introduced cocoa into Ghana, and slaves returning to Nigeria from Brazil taught the making of the type of cassava meal known as

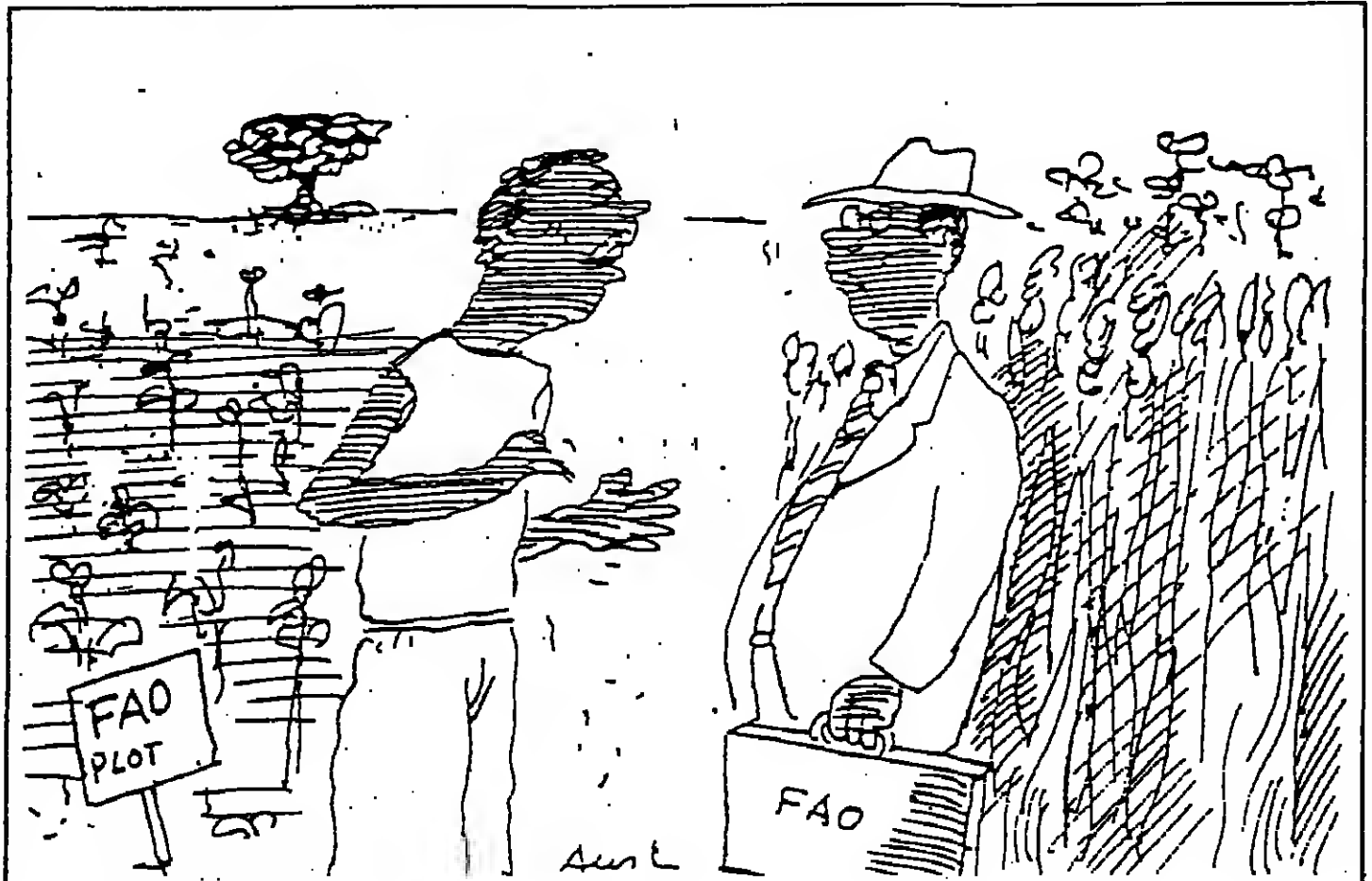
"garri".

More recently, Richards and others found Mende farmers in Sierra Leone developing their own new rice strains, carrying out their own field trials. And Western science has only recently put its stamp of approval on the complex peasant systems of mixing crops together in the same fields, to increase yields and to cut the risks of pest infestation.

Richards does not argue that West African peasants do not need help from science. He describes recent U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) trials in Nigeria. Half the crops got fertiliser and were grown under FAO's "improved cultivation practices"; the other half also got fertiliser and were grown using peasants' traditional crop-mixing techniques. The peasants methods produced far more than the FAO methods for each of three crop

## BOOK REVIEW

culture Organisation fertiliser trials in Nigeria. Half the crops got fertiliser and were grown under FAO's "improved cultivation practices"; the other half also got fertiliser and were grown using peasants' traditional crop-mixing techniques. The peasants methods produced far more than the FAO methods for each of three crop



"Don't be upset — you did quite well for an amateur!"

## Arafat accuses U.S. of breaking promise

(Continued from page 1)

Referring again to American promises to set a delegation Mr. Arafat said: "In my opinion they were not serious in the promises they gave. They accepted the blackmail of the Israelis."

Asked whether he considered that Mr. Murphy's Middle East mission had failed, he said any new impetus would have to come from Washington.

"I think it depends on American inspiration, if they are willing to push for it or not," he said.

The PLO leader said in the interview that he expected the Middle East crisis to be on the agenda of the summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in November.

Asked if he foresaw talks with Washington and an international conference within six months, he

said: "I hope that they will have to take it into consideration before the meeting of the two superpowers. I hope so."

Another senior PLO leader said Monday the United States has given assurances it is prepared to break with previous policy and talk to a team publicly declared to represent the PLO.

Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), deputy to Mr. Arafat in the mainstream Fatah commando group, told a news conference the key assurance was given by Mr. Murphy.

But Abu Iyad made clear that American conditions for this were unacceptable to the PLO.

Among the conditions laid down by Mr. Murphy was PLO acceptance of Resolution 242. Abu Iyad said.

Referring to possible talks between

the U.S. and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Abu Iyad said: "Murphy... said it is possible to receive Palestinians representing the PLO, and that the PLO can declare that they are its representatives, and that they themselves can declare that they are designated by the PLO."

He said Mr. Murphy's recent Middle East visit had produced no guarantee that Israel would withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

Abu Iyad, who returned last month from a trip to Moscow, said the Soviet Union had assured him that the Middle East would be on the agenda of the planned summit between President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

He added that Moscow had pledged not to recognise any other organisation than the PLO as representing the Palestinian people.

## Thatcher continues leadership reshuffle

(Continued from page 1)

A surprise move involved the secretary of state for Northern Ireland, Douglas Hurd, becoming home secretary. The home secretary is responsible for law and order, police and other matters and holds what is traditionally seen as the third-ranking post in the cabinet.

Mr. Hurd, who was in the Northern Ireland post for only 11 months, succeeds Leon Brittan as home secretary at a time when key talks are taking place between Britain and the Irish Republic on the future of Northern Ireland.

Employment Secretary Tom King became Northern Ireland secretary.

Mrs. Thatcher said the reshuffle was to make clear her government's "greater emphasis on enterprise and employment."

"You only solve unemployment by getting more business. It's the

business that creates the jobs, and business depends on enterprise," she said. The enlarged Department of Employment will for the first time coordinate enterprise and employment policies within the same ministry, she said.

Largely because of record 13.2 per cent unemployment, the Tories are trailing third in recent political polls behind the Labour Party and the centrist Liberal Social Democratic Alliance.

For the last 11 months, Mr. King shared responsibility for trying to tackle unemployment with another minister, Lord Young. Now, in the reshuffle, Lord Young has taken over sole responsibility for the Department of Employment.

Mr. Brittan became minister of trade and industry in place of Mr. Tebbit. Mrs. Thatcher stressed that Mr. Brittan's switch was not a demotion and that he was still "right at the top of the tree" in a post where he would be trying to

promote new business.

But newspaper commentators marked it down as a demotion for Mr. Brittan partly because of his lacklustre performance on television.

Mr. Tebbit took over as party chairman from John Selwyn Gummer, who has been criticised by rank-and-file Tories over the party's plummeting public approval ratings.

Labour leader Neil Kinnock said the appointment as employment secretary of Lord Young, who as a peer sits in the House of Lords, the second, unelected, chamber of parliament, indicated her real attitude on unemployment. He said if she was really serious, she would have sacked Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson, the government's finance minister.

Mr. Lawson, like Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine, retains his post.

## Iraq vows to continue Kharg raids

(Continued from page 1)

Kamal Kharazi, head of the Iranian information headquarters, said "international shipping companies have already announced that Iran's oil exports are continuing from Kharg."

Conceding the Iraqi raids on Kharazi said, "of course, some damage might be caused, but such

things will not halt the flow of oil from Kharg."

In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, foreign ministers of the six-nation GCC meanwhile wound up a two-day conference by admonishing Iran to respond favourably to mediation bids by Islamic and non-aligned countries. Foreign Ministers of Saudi

Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman said in a statement: "The GCC members regret Iran's passive attitude towards efforts to end the war."

GCC countries would spare no effort to end the conflict which will soon enter its sixth year, the ministers said.



## Kasparov makes impressive start at world chess rematch

MOSCOW (R) — Challenger Garry Kasparov fulfilled predictions that he would apply early pressure by seizing the initiative Tuesday in game one of his world chess title rematch against champion Anatoly Karpov.

Kasparov opened with the advance of his queen's pawn two squares but on move three he allowed a Nimzo-Indian defence, an opening which did not occur in any of the 48 games the two Soviet grandmasters played in their first title match, which was abandoned last February.

Karpov looked uncomfortable as the challenger confronted him with a rarely played variation and soon fell far behind on the clock. The champion appeared apprehensive and hunched forward over the board, halting on the edge of his seat.

After making his 12th move

Kasparov, nearly an hour ahead on the clock, strolled quietly around the stage looking relaxed and confident.

The players have two and a half hours each to make their first 40 moves. Failure to meet this quota results in a loss on time.

The players arrived for the start of play with just a few minutes to spare despite the fact that traffic was ordered off to allow them easy access to the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall.

Kasparov appeared first with two of his top aides, followed by a second car bearing his mother, Klara. His mother has been a

strong source of moral support and is always present at the important games of her son's career.

Moments later Karpov and his head of delegation arrived. Karpov hurried backstage to make his entrance.

Kasparov strode on stage confidently, receiving an ovation that rivalled that of the champion. From all indications the Moscow crowd is not a partisan Karpov crowd, as the challenger and many of his supporters had feared.

Karpov's entrance was preceded by the dimming of the house lights, but he looked hesitant and subdued in comparison to Kasparov.

The 24-game limit match will be played on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Karpov will retain his title in the event of a 12-12 tie and also has the right to an early rematch if he loses.

## Becker falls to Nystrom at U.S. Open tennis

NEW YORK (R) — The U.S. Open's "dream match" went up in flames Monday when Joakim Nystrom of Sweden upset Wimbledon champion Boris Becker to reach the quarterfinals of the three million dollar tournament.

From the opening of the 13-day championships a Boris Becker-John McEnroe quarterfinal match was seen as the open's most potentially explosive match.

But the 10th-seeded Nystrom, playing his steady game, ended the 17-year-old Becker's tournament by scoring a 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4 victory in two hours 45 minutes of fierce tennis on the stadium court.

Nystrom now advances to a quarterfinal match against the top-seeded McEnroe, who beat 16th seed Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia 6-3, 7-5, 6-2 in his fourth-round match Monday.

Top seeds Chris Evert Lloyd and Martina Navratilova both scored straight-set victories on Monday to lead the women's seeds into the quarterfinals.

Lloyd advanced with a 6-2, 6-4 win over unseeded American Robin White, while defending champion Navratilova, seeded second behind Lloyd, moved ahead with a tough 6-4, 7-5 win over 13th seed Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden.

In other matches on a breezy, overcast day at the U.S. National Tennis Centre, sixth seed Anders Jarryd of Sweden fought through two tiebreakers on his way to a 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-2), 6-4 fourth-round victory over 13th-seeded American Tim Mayotte.

The other seeded women's day matches also went according to form, although many of the favourites were severely tested.

Third seed Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia went three sets before beating American Kathy Jordan 7-5, 3-6, 6-1 and advancing to a match against compatriot Helena Sukova.

The seventh-seeded Sukova had an even tougher time in ousting 15th seed Carling Bassett of Canada 4-6, 7-6 (8-6), 7-5.

Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany, the fifth seed, survived two matchpoints on her way to beating veteran Wendy Turnbull of Australia 5-7, 7-5, 6-2. The 21-year-old West German will meet Lloyd in the quarterfinals.

Americans Pam Shriver (4) and Zina Garrison (6) were easy winners, scoring straight-set victories over unseeded compatriots Alycia Moulton and Kate Gompert, respectively.

Garrison's victory moved her into a quarterfinal test against Navratilova.

Becker, who started the tennis world with his victory at Wimbledon by becoming the youngest singles champion and only un-

seeded winner, was plagued by erratic play and failed to capitalise on opportunities to get back into the match.

"I made too many mistakes," Becker said. "I'm disappointed. I didn't play as well as I could have, but well done to Joakim."

Becker made 64 unforced errors, against just 20 by Nystrom, but still had a chance in the last set.

Becker squandered three breakpoints after he stormed out to a 0-40 lead with Nystrom serving in the final game. But the Swede fought back to deuce and ended the battle on his second matchpoint of the game, after having seen Becker save four matchpoints in the ninth game.

The match ended on a forehand by Nystrom that appeared to be long but the Swede clearly earned his victory.

"Boris is not playing as well as he was at Wimbledon," said Nystrom, who lost to Becker in the third round at Wimbledon.

"I played it safe from the baseline," the 22-year-old added. "I didn't feel pressure and I think he felt it."

Asked if he might have been distracted by thoughts of a possible confrontation with McEnroe, the eighth-seeded Becker replied: "Maybe, in the back of my mind. But everytime I've lost a match in the past I've improved by it. I hope I do better in the 1986 U.S. Open."

## Soviets win basketball gold at student games

KOBE, Japan (R) — A seven-metre shot in the dying seconds of the game the Soviet Union won a thrilling 96-93 victory over the United States in the men's basketball final at the World Student Games Tuesday.

Amid scenes reminiscent of the 1972 Olympic final between the two sides when the Soviet team won with a controversial basket in the last second, Voldemarus Khomichus netted a three-pointer with three seconds left to take the title.

His overjoyed teammates submerged Khomichus under a heap of bodies. By the time he reappeared the game was over.

The two sides had been within a few points of each other throughout the game as the lead changed hands repeatedly.

With 39 seconds to play, the Americans were 93-92 ahead. But the Russians scored one point from a free throw to draw level and the Americans, feeling the pressure, missed a foul shot.

The Soviet team then held on to the ball, waiting for an opening to score the winner, and Khomichus connected with his last shot.

Canada beat Bulgaria 96-95 in an equally tight bronze medal play-off.

The highlight of Tuesday's track and field programme was the women's 3,000 metres in which

Cathy Branta pipped fellow-American Kathy Hayes for the gold.

Branta's winning time was nine minutes 2.75 seconds.

Marina Rodchenkov of the Soviet Union set the pace early on and was still leading as the pack went into the final lap.

Branta then surged ahead but 20 metres from the line Hayes burst through from fourth place to finish on Branta's shoulder for the silver medal. Angela Chalmers of Canada took the bronze.

In the women's 800 metres Romanian Christine Cojocaru seemed certain to take the gold medal but was overhauled in the last few strides by Nadezhda Zvyagintse of the Soviet Union who finished in 1:58.59. Cuban Ana 'trot More took bronze.

North Korea won the first ever soccer tournament to be held at a student games with a 1-0 victory over Uruguay.

A near-capacity crowd, many of them Koreans, were treated to a feast of attacking football and the Koreans were unlucky not to score at least four goals.

The winner came from an own goal by Uruguay's Rogelio Ramirez who was trying to clear a North Korean corner kick. China beat Japan 4-2 in the bronze medal playoff.

## 'Live aid' sports to be staged in Munich, Los Angeles

MUNICH, West Germany (AP) — Sports superstars from around the world will stage a day-long, two-city games in December to raise money for famine-stricken Africa, organisers of the event said Tuesday.

The event will include a wide range of summer and winter Olympic sports and boast some of Europe's and North America's top-ranked athletes.

Fundraisers, slated to take place simultaneously in Munich and Los Angeles on December 14, is modelled after the live aid for Africa

rock concerts held last July. Like the live aid concert — which took place in Philadelphia and London — the sports fundraiser will be broadcast live to as many countries as possible, the organisers said. Announcers will appeal to spectators for phone-in donations.

In a tearful news conference, the sports aid-sportler Helfen Africa Committee said among the athletes slated to take part in the games are tennis stars Boris Becker, Ivan Lendl, Yannik Noah and Ilie Nastase.

## Teenager joins Swiss national team

ZURICH (R) — Switzerland Tuesday called up a 17-year-old forward, Alain Sutter, to their squad for the World Cup qualifier against Ireland as national soccer coach Paul Wolfisberg continued his search for a consistent goalscorer.

Wolfisberg also recalled striker

Robert Luthi and midfielder Philippe Perret to his 20-man squad for the group six match in Bern on September 11.

Sutter has made only six first division appearances for Grasshopper Zurich following his transfer to the former Swiss champions from a minor league club.

Luthi hit four goals including a six-minute hat-trick, and Perret scored twice, in Neuchatel Namax's 9-1 thrashing of EC Zurich last Saturday.

Wolfisberg will be hoping they can transfer this form to the international arena and compensate for the absence of Claudio Sulser who is still sidelined through injury.

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## Gandhi fields many new faces in Punjab elections

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, preparing for controversial Punjab state elections, has sacked nearly half of his party's sitting members in the state to bring in younger candidates, party officials said Tuesday.

Congress (I) Secretary General Shankar Verma said about 80 of the 117 state assembly candidates are new and aged under 45, while only four of its 13 candidates for national parliament seats are sitting members.

Mr. Verma said half of the Congress candidates are Sikhs. Election commission officials said a record number of more than 2,000 candidates had filed before the deadline expired Monday for 117 state assembly and 13 national parliament seats.

Officials in Punjab's capital, Chandigarh, said the first of about 60,000 security troops began to arrive in a massive build-up ahead of the polls.

Authorities also said each candidate would be provided with bodyguards. The elections are expected to put to the test a Punjab peace accord signed July 24 by Mr. Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal, head of the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, who was slain Aug. 20

Monday announced a code of conduct for the polls, calling on candidates to refrain from appealing to voters on caste or communal grounds and saying places of worship should not be used for campaigning.

Official campaigning starts on Thursday when the deadline for withdrawal of nominations expires. Mr. Verma denied charges by party dissidents that the party was fielding weak candidates in order to allow the Akali Dal to win power in the elections.

"We have put up strong candidates and we hope to form the government," he said. The Hindustan Times newspaper said Tuesday the wife and a brother of one of Indira Gandhi's suspected assassins are among candidates in the elections.

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He was killed by other guards while Satwant Singh, the other suspected assassin, is currently on trial for her murder.

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Monday announced a code of conduct for the polls, calling on candidates to refrain from appealing to voters on caste or communal grounds and saying places of worship should not be used for campaigning.

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HOUSE LOST TO ELENA: Sam English of winds and tides destroyed it on Monday (See story below)

## Tamil rebels kill 6 policemen, 2 officials

COLOMBO (R) — Tamil separatist guerrillas killed six policemen and murdered two top Tamil politicians in overnight incidents, the Sri Lankan government said Tuesday.

A government spokesman said the guerrillas killed six policemen and wounded 12 in a massive assault on a police station in eastern province.

He also said the bullet-riddled bodies of A.M. Alalusunderam and Visvanathar Dharmalingam, senior members of the largest Tamil party who were kidnapped

by guerrillas Monday night, had been found near their homes in northern Jaffna district.

The two men were former members of parliament of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF). Mr. Alalusunderam also was its administrative secretary.

Jaffna residents said two more former TULF parliamentarians are missing from their homes in northern province.

"They have also been kidnapped by the militants or they have gone into hiding," one resident said.

Political sources in Colombo said the killing appeared to be a warning to the TULF not to accept a proposed peace plan.

The guerrillas struck as President Junius Jayewardene considered new proposals aimed at resolving the conflict between majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils which has left about 2,000 people dead in two years.

The spokesman said 150 guerrillas blasted the police station at Fravur in the Batticaloa district about midnight with rocket launchers, mortars and grenades.

## Coalition government welcomes Pol Pot replacement

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand (R) — Non-Communist Kampuchean guerrillas Tuesday welcomed the retirement of Pol Pot as military commander of Khmer Rouge forces.

The radio of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), monitored here, said the move might lead to direct negotiations with Vietnam on settling the Kampuchean problem.

The KPNLF, the Khmer Rouge and forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk form a coalition opposed to Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea.

The Sihanouk faction has also welcomed the replacement of Pol Pot by Son Sen, the Khmer Rouge defence minister.

"It is the wish of all the Kampuchean people. We don't like him (Pol Pot)," a spokesman for the prince said Monday.

KPNLF radio described Pol Pot — widely blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean — as the "most brutal military leader." His departure would "bring back sooner the independence of Kampuchea to its people from Vietnam."

Khmer Rouge guerrilla commanders fighting the Vietnamese near the Thai border told reporters they had no comment on the change.

## Managua reports massive mobilisation

MANAGUA (R) — The Nicaraguan government has said it planned a massive military mobilisation in the next few weeks to crush U.S.-backed rebels.

Defence Minister Humberto Ortega told a news conference here that the country's left-wing government would use all the resources at its disposal to crush the rebellion.

He was speaking after a ceremony to mark the sixth anniversary of the founding of the country's post-revolutionary military force, the Popular Sandinista Army.

Asked whether Nicaragua would continue using Soviet-made Mi-24 helicopter gunships against the rebels, Mr. Ortega replied: "We are using and will use all

the weapons at our disposal in whatever part of the country, according to the characteristics of the conflict."

Mr. Ortega, brother of President Daniel Ortega, accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of trying to establish anti-Sandinista rebel bases in northern Costa Rica. If this succeeded, it would be "a very dangerous step towards bringing Costa Rica into the (Nicaraguan) conflict," he said.

He alleged that the aim of the CIA was for rebels of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) to gain territory in the north of the country, near the Honduran border.

The defence minister denied that the Nicaraguan Air Force had

bombarded populations and said all its fire was directed by ground forces which monitor rebel positions.

Asked whether the government forces would defeat the rebels, Mr. Ortega replied:

"Not only do we believe it, but we are succeeding. The triumph must be of the political-military type. While we fight, we continue our diplomatic efforts to win not the war, but peace."

"We are not bragging, nor will we brag that the U.S. could suffer a defeat in the region. What we desire is the triumph of peace, without victors or vanquished. That is to say, that justice and reason triumph," Mr. Ortega declared.

## Bang of crashed JAL Jumbo thought to have come from loss of pressure

TOKYO (R) — A loud bang heard on the ground as the Japan Air Lines Jumbo flew to its death probably came from the loss of pressure in the passenger cabin, a Japanese researcher said Tuesday.

Matsui Suzuki, head of the Japan Sound Research Institute, told Reuters that the bang had been tape recorded by a resident of the Izu peninsula south west of Tokyo as the Boeing 747 passed overhead.

It crashed into a remote mountain on Aug. 12 and 520 people on board were killed. Four passengers survived.

"It was a supersonic sound, the sound emitted when an air flow exceeds the speed of sound, indicating pressurized air in the cabin gushed out after rupture of the bulkhead," Suzuki said.

The speed of the plane itself was mach 0.8.

"In view of the frequency of the sound, the possibilities of a meteorite, a rocket or some other flying object disabling the plane's operation are dismissed. The sound was also not of an explosive device, thunder, a cannon or a drum," he said.

The cockpit voice recorder recovered from the wreckage recorded a bang at 6:24 p.m., 12 minutes after the Jumbo left Tokyo Haneda Airport for Osaka and about 30 minutes before the crash.

The national daily Yomiuri Shimbun reported Tuesday that Japanese investigators had found some cracks caused by metal fatigue near rivets on the rear pressure bulkhead.

The cracks were believed to have triggered a rupture of the bulkhead, the daily said.

The Transport Ministry's Air Accident Investigation Committee told Reuters: "We are not aware of the finding, at least at this stage."

Several searches for the British ship had been inconclusive, but on Monday a French-American expedition claimed it found the wreck off Newfoundland.

The Titanic had been the largest ship in the world, 882.5 feet (269-metre) long with a gross tonnage of 46,328. It sank the night of April 14-15, 1912, during its maiden voyage from Southampton, England, to New York City.

Because of its double-bottomed hull, divided into 15 watertight compartments, experts had considered the ship unsinkable. But the iceberg tore a hole 300-feet (91-metres) wide in the hull.

The accident prompted major improvements in marine safety. On board the ship of the White Star Line were millionaires, notables from the art and literary world and people who would bob knob with the rich and famous.

Estimates of the number on board and of those killed vary, but most put the death toll around 1,500. There were about 2,200 people aboard and some 700 survived.

The disaster has spawned a host of films, books, ballads and even an opera.

Among the recent expeditions to find the ship was one financed by Jack Grimm, a Texas oilman who has spent millions of dollars on the project. His first search was in 1980, the second in 1981. After the last search, Grimm claimed videotapes showed the ship's propeller.

Grimm, 59, said Monday he considered the U.S.-French find a

"confirmation of our discovery." "We have all the rights to it," he told the Abilene Reporter-News in Texas.

Grimm said the general description of the wreck's location is where his expedition found the propeller.

"We gave them the benefit of all our information about where it was on the ocean. We have the rights. They have no claim to it. They used our data, I'm sure," he said.

"I am going to go down and dive on it as soon as they get back," Grimm said.

Among those killed in the disaster were American financier John Jacob Astor and American industrialist Benjamin Guggenheim.

Among the books inspired by the disaster were Walter Lord's Night to Remember, Lawrence Beesley's "The Loss Of The SS Titanic" and Archibald Gracie's "The Truth About The Titanic."

Composer William Dieter Siebert has written an opera, "The Sinking Of The Titanic," performed in Berlin and Los Angeles, in which the opera house in effect becomes the ship and the audience becomes the second-class passengers.

In Hollywood, one of the more recent efforts was Raise The Titanic, about an expedition which located the wreck and brought it to the surface.

The French-U.S. team has not suggested bringing up the ship, but has proposed making the site a sea memorial.

## Hurricane downgraded to tropical storm

BILOXI, Mississippi (R) — Only hours after battering the Mississippi coast with 125-mile-per-hour (200-kilometre-per-hour) roof-ripping winds, hurricane Elena was downgraded to a tropical storm.

Elena, lacking the warm-moist air needed to fuel hurricane force winds, faded slowly Monday night as it ploughed inland on a northwesterly path across Louisiana.

It was downgraded when its winds dropped below 75 miles-per-hour (120-kilometre-per-hour), the threshold for hurricane status.

Even in decline, however, Elena appeared determined to make its presence felt, knocking out power to many towns along its path.

But the storm that limped inland and was a mere shadow of the powerful hurricane that Monday lashed Mississippi beaches with howling winds ripping roofs off houses and spawning a swarm of tornadoes.

During its five day life-span, Elena was blamed for the death of at least one man and the injuries of about 30 other people, all in Florida. Disaster officials said property damaged in the four Mexico

Gulf coast states ravaged by Elena could reach \$250-million — far short of what had been feared.

Biloxi, a quiet coastal town of 50,000 caught the brunt of the hurricane's destructive force as it crashed ashore.

After the storm many Biloxi residents returned home to find their houses wrecked and their streets littered with debris and fallen power lines.

"After a storm like that you've got to be overjoyed just to have survived," said Elwood Creel, 54. "Now I can go about fixing all this damage with a smile on my face."

Creel's task was not an easy one: A 25-metre pecan tree had crashed down on his white-washed house, opening a gaping hole in the roof.

National Guard part-time soldiers and police patrolled central Biloxi, where smashed shop windows were seen as tempting targets for looters. "If they want anything from these stores they'll have to tangle with this first," said National Guard Lieutenant Rex Nease, as he shouldered his M-16 rifle.

There were reports of looting in the town of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

Elena's zone of destruction stretched from the central Florida coast all the way to inland Louisiana.

The governors of Mississippi and Louisiana appealed to President Reagan to declare their states' coastal counties federal disaster areas, a move that would make residents eligible for government grants.

In Mississippi, tornadoes wrecked two public shelters where people had taken refuge. Miraculously emergency officials said, no one was seriously injured.

Along the coast where Elena made landfall towering waves and torrential rains flooded hundreds of homes and washed out parts of major highways.

A four metre tidal surge swept across Dauphin Island off the Alabama coast, inundating about 50 houses on the island's eastern end.

High winds toppled utility poles and ripped down electricity cables, cutting off power for much of the region.

Elena plied an erratic, offshore course for more than four days, at one time forcing the evacuation of over one million people in Florida.

## Aquino murder witness 'found no blood on stairway'

MANILA (R) — A junior military officer said Tuesday he found no blood on or under a plane stairway on the day Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino was shot at Manila Airport.

Lieutenant Danny Siongco, 31, told a court trying Armed Forces chief Gen. Fabian Ver and 25 others that he had looked at the plane's steps an hour after Sen. Aquino was shot and found no trace of blood.

Edgardo Lara, a defence attorney, told reporters he hoped Siongco's testimony would help prove the military theory that Sen. Aquino was shot on the airport tarmac by Roland Galman and not on the stairway as the official inquiry claimed.

Lt. Siongco, an aide of metropolitan police chief Maj.-Gen. Prospero Olivas, also said a holster found near the body of Galman, accused by the military of killing Sen. Aquino, had a hole

"caused by an M-16 ArmaLite rifle."

Mr. Lara, lawyer for Gen. Olivas, said he presented Lt. Siongco to disprove official inquiry findings that Gen. Olivas tried to mislead the investigation to cover up military involvement in Sen. Aquino's death on Aug. 21, 1983.

The inquiry concluded last year that the murder was a military plot and that Galman, gunned down by security men, was used as a decoy to hide the real killer.

It said Gen. Olivas, who first investigated the case and has been charged as an accessory, tried to mislead the inquiry panel.

Gen. Ver and six others have also been charged as accessories while 17 soldiers have been named as principal accused and a businessman as an accomplice.

The inquiry board charged that Gen. Olivas reported there was a bullet hole in the holster when there was none.

## Malaysia frees jailed Australian

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia's high court Tuesday freed a former Australian weightlifting champion who had been jailed for life for heroin trafficking.

Justice V.C. George told a packed court there were "missing links" in the prosecution's evidence against Sebastiano Robert Pavone, 28, a former bailiff from Sydney.

"Although the accused appeared to have been caught red-handed there has been more than one material gap in the prosecution case," Judge George said.

Pavone, Australia's 1975 national heavyweight weightlifting champion, gasped with relief on hearing the judgment and grabbed the arm of the warder seated beside him in the dock.

Australians Kevin Barlow, 27, and Brian Chambers, 28, were sentenced on July 26 to hang for trafficking in 180 grammes of heroin, less than half the 402 grammes Pavone had been convicted of carrying.

"I feel fantastic," Pavone said after hearing, "I had expected to be free ultimately because I had faith in God and knew that I was innocent."

His wife Mary, who he married in Penang Prison last year, said: "We don't know what we are going to do when we get back home but we will take one day at a time."

He was arrested at Penang Airport in northern Malaysia, in August, 1982.

The Penang High Court found him guilty in March, 1983, and again at a retrial last May and sentenced him to life imprisonment and eight strokes of the cane.

He was not cased because of the appeal. Judge George said the Malaysian police had done "some pretty shoddy investigations" which led to gaps in evidence that did not close at Pavone's retrial in May.

"In the circumstances there is no call to give the prosecution yet another opportunity to repair the break. That would amount to an injustice," he added.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SEARIF  
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### TUCKED IN THE LEAD

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ A 104  
♥ A K 4  
♦ Q 7 3  
♣ Q 8 7 6

WEST  
♠ K J 5 2  
♥ 7 6  
♦ J 5  
♣ A J 5 4 3

EAST  
♠ 9 8  
♥ J 10 5 2  
♦ K J 10 9 6 2  
♣ 9 2

SOUTH  
♠ Q 7 6 3  
♥ Q 9 8 3  
♦ A 6 4  
♣ K 10

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 NT Pass 3 NT Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Four of ♣.

The name solo play is terminologically incorrect. While the majority of cases do occur late in the play, you might be "end played" at trick one. It happened quite early in this hand from a European tournament.

North-South were using a mini-trump opening bid of 10-12 points. North had full value for his raise to

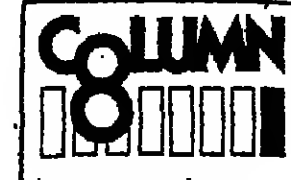
game, and West attacked with the fourth-best of his longest and strongest suit.

Declarer won the opening lead in hand with the ten and could count seven top tricks. The obvious place to look for the two he was shy was in spades, so at trick two he led a spade to the ten, with great success.

Next came a duck to the king, and West ducked. Declarer continued with a spade and, when West and dummy both played low, East found, to his surprise, that he had won a trick with the nine. However, he also found that he was end played at trick four!

He did the best he could by exiting with the ten of hearts. Dummy's king won and the ace was cashed. When declarer now led a low heart, he was reasonably sure that East held the jack. But he was dead sure that the finesse was not necessary.

He won the queen of hearts and, when West did not follow, he threw East's forced diamond return was ruse to the queen and that became the fulfilling trick.



## Revolutionary Guards solve case of hyena

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian Revolutionary Guards were called to solve the case of the stubborn hyena, the newspaper Kayhan reported. The hyena, the first official could recall penetrating Tehran suburbs, held resident and firemen at bay last Friday after taking cover in a basement boiler room. "Finally local Koritch (Revolutionary) Guards forced the animal out by throwing tear gas canisters, and shot dead," Kayhan said.

## New Jakartans might have to be literate

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## 500,000 Bangladeshis suffer from TB

DHAKA (R) — Nearly 500,000 Bangladeshis jammed into densely packed urban slums, suffer from tuberculosis. Health Minister Shamsul Huq said, Huq said high population growth, now 2.8 per cent, and crowded urban living conditions were partly to blame for the fast spread of TB and other diseases. Speaking at a seminar of health officials, the World Health Organisation and the U.N. Children's Fund representatives, he said the government was trying to ensure better hygiene for densely populated areas.

## Over 1,000 drown in Japan this year

TOKYO (R) — More than 1,000 Japanese drowned this summer almost half the number killed in traffic accidents, police said Tuesday. They said 1,015 swimmers drowned or disappeared in the three months to last Saturday. The swimming toll was 16 higher than last year while road deaths were down 55. Police added that 18 people were killed on mountains, 17 fewer than last year.

## W. German recruits to be tested for AIDS

BONN (R) — Recruits to the West German Armed Forces will be tested for AIDS from next year, the Defence Ministry has said. A spokesman told Reuters: "It's a precaution. We are planning to do this because we have noticed the spread of the disease in the general population." Members of the 495,000-strong West German forces, largely composed of conscripts, can already undergo voluntary tests for AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), a lethal virus that robs the body's immunity to infection. The ministry said, tests would be compulsory for recruits from Jan. 1. In West Germany 250 cases of AIDS have been diagnosed and 95 people have died from the disease. The ministry spokesman said no cases had been found in the armed forces.

## Judge refuses to stand down despite jail sentence

SYDNEY (R) — Australian high court judge and former attorney general Lionel Murphy said he would not leave the bench despite being sentenced Tuesday to 18 months in jail for trying to pervert the course of justice. Murphy, the country's third most senior judge is the first member of the Australian judiciary to be convicted on a criminal charge and sentenced to prison. He was found guilty on July 5 of attempting to influence a magistrate in the trial of Sydney solicitor and long-time friend Morgan Ryan on immigration racket charges. Asked by reporters if he would stand down from the bench, Murphy said: "No, I am innocent and I am confident that I will be cleared of any remaining charge." Murphy was acquitted of another charge of attempting to influence a district court judge in the Ryan case. The government made no comment on the sentence nor on opposition calls Tuesday for a parliamentary resolution to sack the judge.